

TREES

FOR

LONG ISLAND

1899



VINES
SHRUBS
EVERGREENS
HARDY FLOWERS

LARGE
TREES MOVED

Catalogue
No. 1

Westbury Nurseries

ISAAC HICKS & SON

NASSAU COUNTY

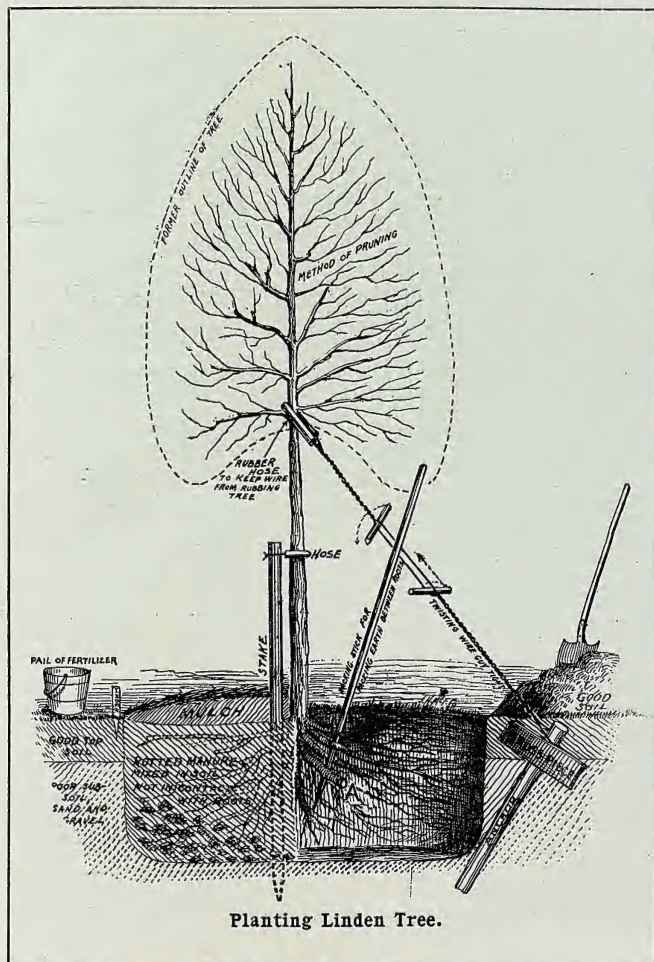
WESTBURY STATION, N. Y.



Hedge of California Privet, Japan Ivy on House, Oriental Spruce and Wiegela on Lawn, Maple Trees in Distance.

PLANTING A TREE.

HOLES.—Dig wide, deep holes. If the subsoil is poor, dig $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and fill the bottom with a foot of good soil mixed with one-fourth rotted manure.



TRIMMING.—Trim as shown in the picture, cutting back half of last year's growth on the ends of the main branches. Cut out most of the inside twigs. Leave some buds on every branch. Cut close to a bud or side branch.

TRIM SHRUBS by removing the old or largest shoots. Do not trim to a round form.

ROOTS.—Avoid breaking by rough handling. Cut smooth the broken roots, as at A, and spread roots in natural position the same depth as before. Pack the soil firmly under and between the roots, leaving no air spaces. Soak the ground thoroughly.

MULCH.—Cover the ground with a mulch of strawy manure, leaves or salt hay, or keep a dry, fine earth-mulch by hoeing 4 inches deep and wider than the roots extend, once in two weeks, all summer, especially a day after heavy rains or watering. The next spring dig in the mulch, add fertilizer and more mulch.

FERTILIZERS.—Manure is not a complete plant food. Apply on top, or mix in the soil, but not against the roots, one quart of fertilizer, which should contain 5 to 10 per cent of potash. Wood-ashes and bone-flour are excellent.

WATER.—Water once a week, or once in two weeks, from May to August, by soaking the ground thoroughly with half a barrel of water, unless there are heavy and frequent rains.

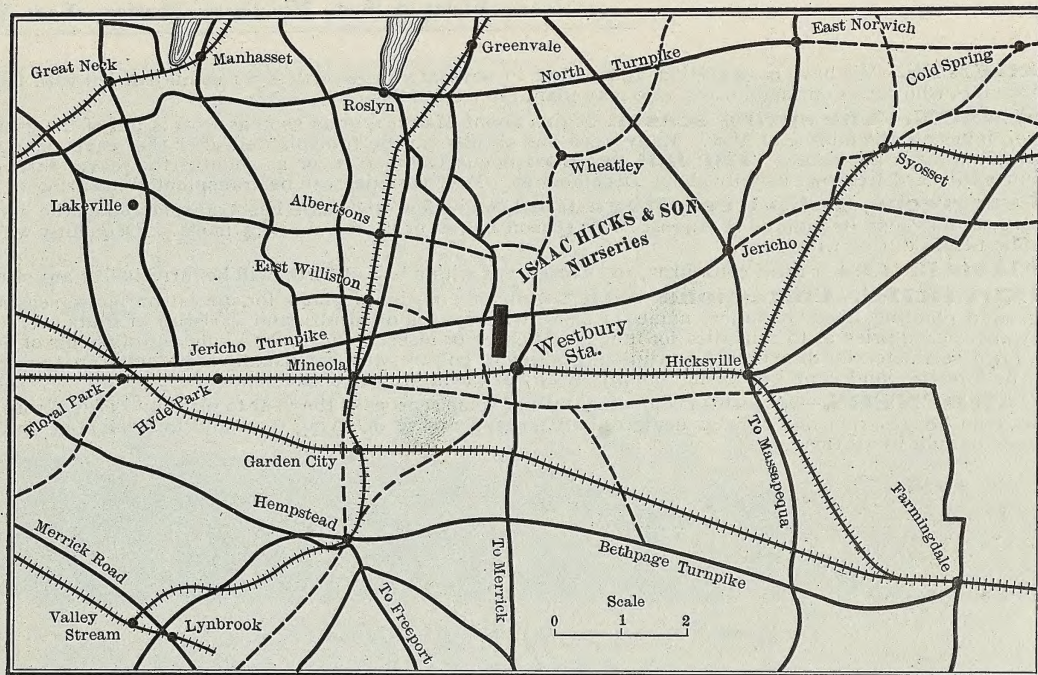
KEEP DOWN WEEDS. A few weeds will take up more food and water than the tree.

HEELING-IN.—To heel-in, or temporarily plant trees on arrival, spread out roots, pack earth around, and water.

STAKES.—Stakes, or guys are needed only with tall or large trees, or those with poor roots. A tree of the size shown, with good roots, needs no stake or wire. For larger trees, rig three or four double wire guys, and twist tight, as shown. For smaller, or slender trees use a 3 x 3-inch stake, running it up into the top if necessary, and fasten closely to the tree by cord and hose or burlap bands. To protect from horses on the street, place galvanized wire cloth (1-inch mesh) around the tree and nail it to the stake.

EVERGREENS.—Evergreen tree roots must not be allowed to dry out in the least. If possible, select a foggy time for moving them, and, in doubtful cases, set a barrel of water near and sprinkle the tops several times a day for a week or two. When carting trees, use blankets or sail cloth to cover the roots.

If these directions are intelligently followed, and trees do not live and grow, please write us.



The above Map will serve as a guide to all who visit our Nurseries.

THE WESTBURY NURSERIES'

TERMS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCATION.—Our Nurseries are located on the Jericho Turnpike, and may be easily reached over good roads (see map). They are one mile north of Westbury Station, L. I. R. R., where public hacks are found.

TESTING.—The extensive test orchards, started 60 years ago, have been of great value to Long Island planters. Hundreds of varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit have been carefully tried and worthy kinds recommended. Similar tests have been made of shade trees and shrubs. Recent additions, too extensive to be catalogued, have been made of rare species and varieties of hardy trees, shrubs and vines, which are now under trial in our Arboretum and Nursery-blocks.

ADVANTAGES.—The advantages of our Nursery to Long Island and other planters are that trees are grown in rich loam soil, wide apart, frequently cultivated, annually manured or fertilized, skillfully pruned and trained, carefully dug by fork and spade, all of which insures vigorous constitution and ample root system.

Being centrally located, even trees of large size are quickly delivered by wagon to distant places, as, Far Rockaway, Brooklyn, Great Neck, Northport or Islip, and to more distant points by railroad. Evergreens may thus be planted the same day as dug.

Our location, methods of cultivation, and the absence of traveling agents are the factors of economical production and selling.

Our trees are larger and have better roots than those usually sold. They live and grow better than smaller trees, which is contrary to a frequent opinion based on poor-rooted, close-grown stock, which struggles unsuccessfully for existence against drought, decay and insects.

The success of a tree depends upon the roots, the food and water which it receives, the reserve food at the buds and the health of the leaves.

BUSINESS TERMS.—Terms Net Cash. P. O. Money Order may be secured for Westbury Station, Queens county, New York. New customers should send list of wants to be priced, and are then requested to remit cash with order or send references with order.

We desire that all our patrons shall be fully satisfied, and if the varieties are not true to name and they are disappointed in any way, we wish to be informed of the fact, and allowed to do justice to them and ourselves. Our responsibility is limited by the price of stock.

We do not guarantee the living of trees, as the want of proper protection before and while planting, or the damage ensuing from drought and drying winds, often destroys a tree full of vigor.

Prices are usually for trees dug and loaded at the Nursery. A moderate charge is made for delivery. Packing in bales or boxes is charged at cost. Packages are delivered free to the railroad, where our responsibility ceases.

Substitution.—Late in the season we are occasionally out of some varieties of Peaches, Grapes, etc., and take the privilege of substituting other varieties of similar season and quality. If this is not desired, mark on the order, "No Substitution."

AGENTS.—We have no traveling agents, but in several villages orders for us may be left with florists or gardeners who act as our agents and who may plant the trees if desired.

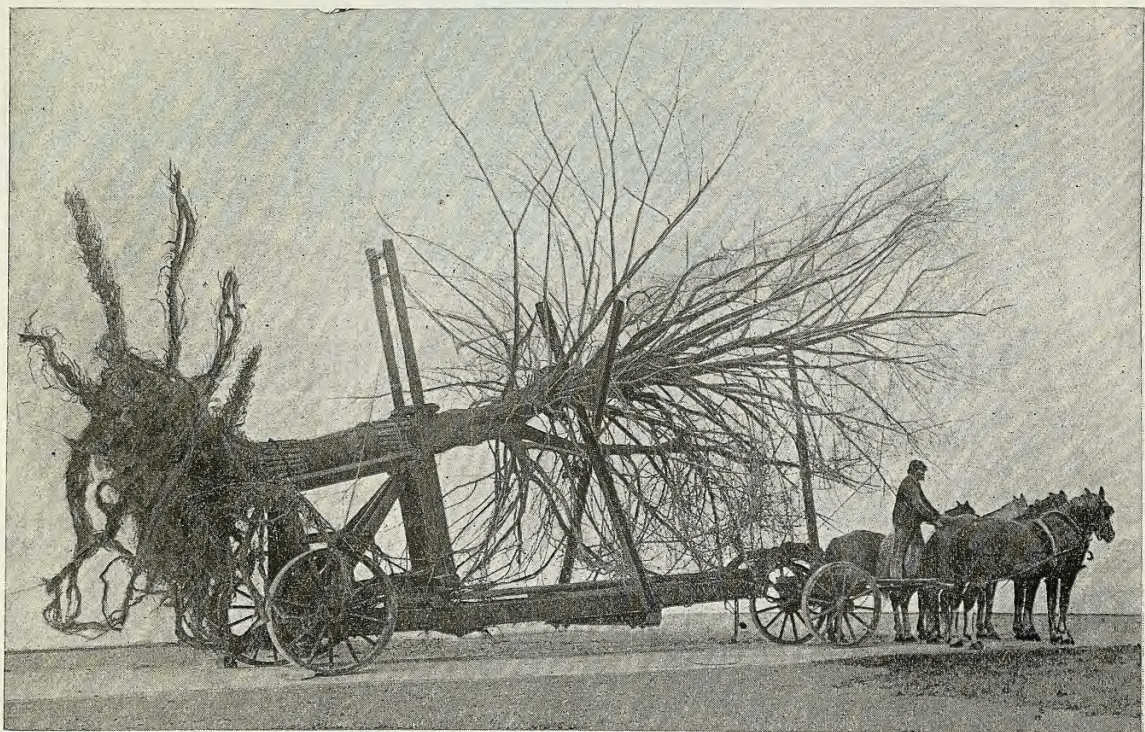
SEASON.—The spring season begins about March 1, or as soon as frost is out of the ground, and continues till the middle of May. Many trees and shrubs can be transplanted after the leaves start, but earlier planting is advisable. The fall season opens October 15, or as soon as the leaves turn, and continues till hard freezing, usually about December 20. Most varieties can be transplanted in spring or fall.

Evergreens, Tulip trees, Magnolias, and a few others are best transplanted in the spring. Evergreens may also be planted in August if the season is wet, or if they are kept moist. Frequently we can transplant trees during winter.

Plants in tubs or terra-cotta urns, and evergreens with a ball of earth, will be furnished at any season.

INQUIRIES.—Correspond with us about varieties of plants for special purposes, seaside or dry-ground planting, about botanical names of trees, wild flowers or shrubs, and varieties of fruits. We will gladly answer inquiries as to remedies for fungous diseases or insect attacks, for kinds and amounts of fertilizers, lawn seed, etc., for directions for pruning, grafting or culture, and can usually refer inquirers to reliable books on forestry, landscape gardening, botany, or any of the above subjects.

GARDENERS.—We furnish competent men at some seasons of the year to plant and prune trees and shrubs, trim hedges, renovate old and neglected orchards, preserve decaying trees and to straighten up trees damaged or split by storms.



HICKS' TREE MOVER No. 1.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

With trees twenty-five to sixty years old, moved by our Tree-movers, the same effects which Landscape Architects plan to produce several decades hence can be brought about immediately.

In parks and large estates avenues and groves of fine old trees can be quickly obtained. On small places three or four large trees are ample for cooling shade about the hot and sunny piazzas. Trees which are crowding and destroying their beauty on old places may be moved to another part of the lawn or to new lawns.

We can supply large Evergreens for permanent screens or tall old hedges.

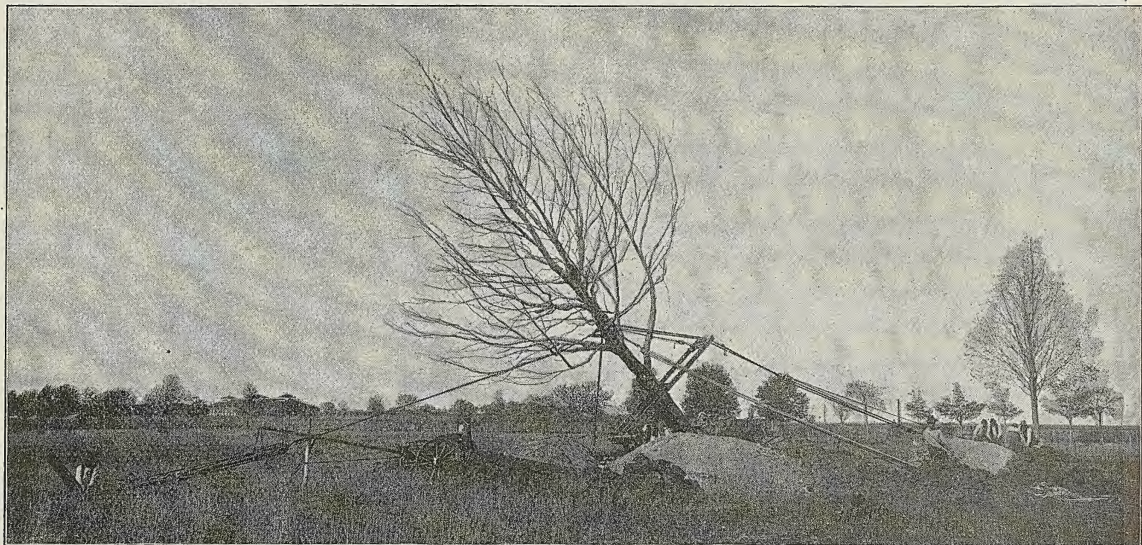
For thirty years we have made a business of moving large trees, and in that period have planned and used over a dozen different Tree-movers and methods of handling. We are constantly devising improvements, and are now using four movers which, for economical methods and successful results, are the best known, handling the trees in accordance with scientific principles of tree-growth.

People should be cautioned against moving large deciduous trees with roots cut short, even if a ball of earth is attached. Such trees frequently fail after a few years, or it is necessary to cut off their tops.

TREE MOVER No. 1.—Patent pending. See illustration above. Carries trees 60 feet in height, 2 feet in diameter of trunk, with 40 feet spread of branches and 35 feet spread of roots. The tree is clamped to a hinged cradle and thus pulled over by ropes in the position shown, ready for transportation.

Trees with larger tops than shown in the illustration, tied down to go under telegraph wires, etc., are frequently moved, the horses being attached by draught ropes.

We now have several improvements not shown: **A root holder,** by which all the roots are secured from damage in transportation, from hitting wires and trees, and screws for loading without the use of tackle.



Planting a Large Tree with the Tree Mover.

TREE MOVER No. 2. Patent pending. Recently constructed. Carries the tree root foremost. For trees 35 feet high and 14 inches in diameter, with 25-foot spread of top and roots. It will also carry three trees 30 feet high and 8 inches in diameter, thus delivering cheaply with two horses trees for immediate effect.

TREE MOVER No. 3. Will carry from one to three trees, 28 feet high and 5 to 8 inches in diameter, with 20-foot spread of branches and roots.

TREE MOVER No. 4. See illustration below. Transports evergreens up to 28 feet in height, with a ball of earth up to 9 feet in diameter, weighing 10 tons. By our new method of clamping the ball solid, trees can be moved at any season, whether frozen or not. For smaller trees, a windlass is mounted on the mover and the balls quickly rolled up on the mover.

For moving larger trees short distances, we have several other methods.

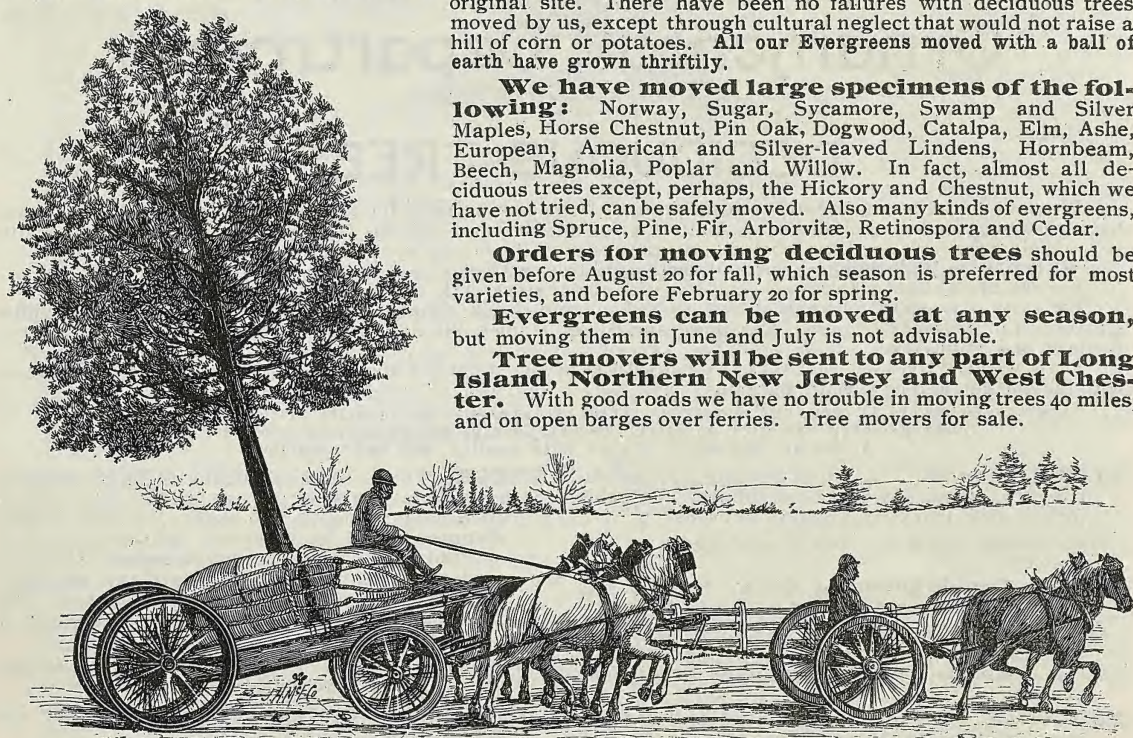
If large transplanted trees are given as good care as is demanded by a bed of cannas during the growing season, that is, the ground kept moist and fertile, and free from weeds, a good growth is made the first year, and a more vigorous growth is frequently made in the succeeding years than the tree made on its original site. There have been no failures with deciduous trees moved by us, except through cultural neglect that would not raise a hill of corn or potatoes. All our Evergreens moved with a ball of earth have grown thriftily.

We have moved large specimens of the following: Norway, Sugar, Sycamore, Swamp and Silver Maples, Horse Chestnut, Pin Oak, Dogwood, Catalpa, Elm, Ashe, European, American and Silver-leaved Lindens, Hornbeam, Beech, Magnolia, Poplar and Willow. In fact, almost all deciduous trees except, perhaps, the Hickory and Chestnut, which we have not tried, can be safely moved. Also many kinds of evergreens, including Spruce, Pine, Fir, Arborvitae, Retinospora and Cedar.

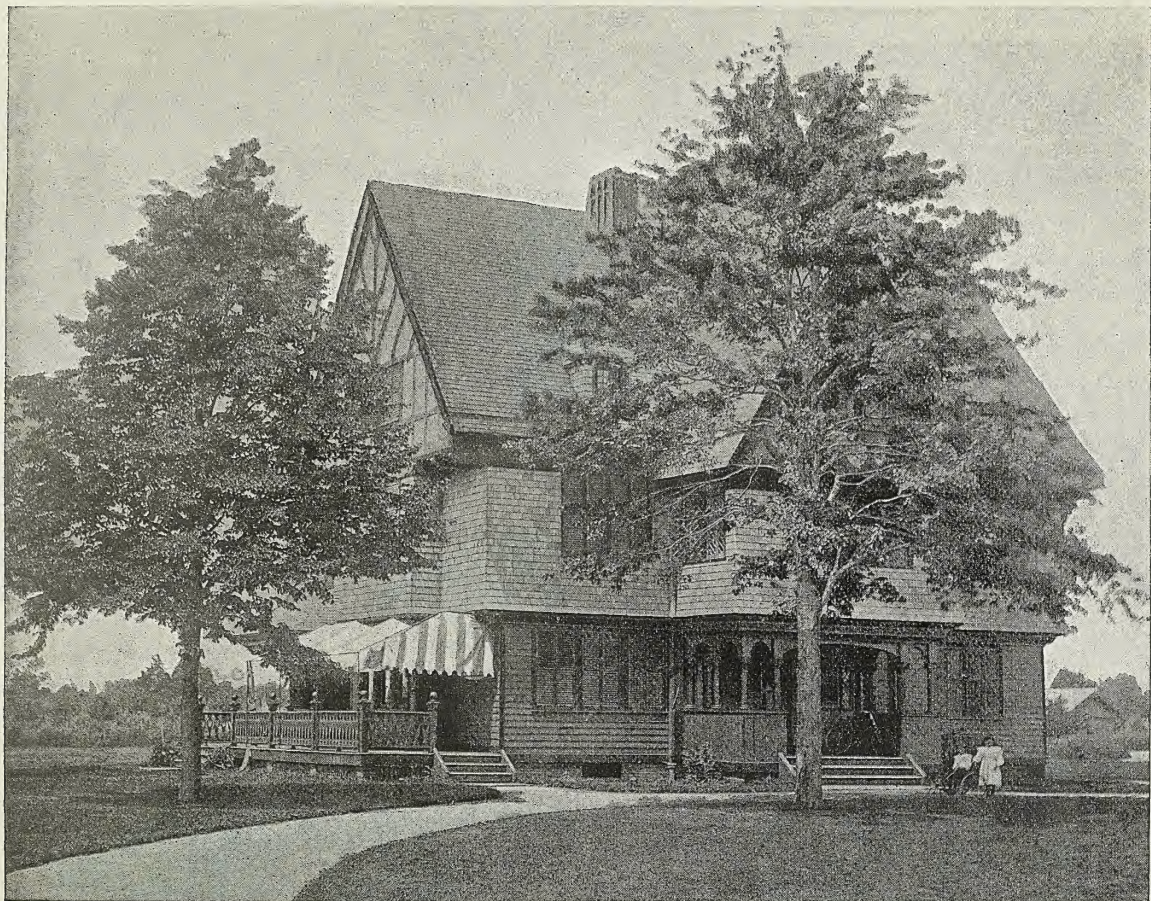
Orders for moving deciduous trees should be given before August 20 for fall, which season is preferred for most varieties, and before February 20 for spring.

Evergreens can be moved at any season, but moving them in June and July is not advisable.

Tree movers will be sent to any part of Long Island, Northern New Jersey and West Chester. With good roads we have no trouble in moving trees 40 miles, and on open barges over ferries. Tree movers for sale.



Moving a Large Evergreen Tree with Tree Mover No. 4.



Large Trees Moved 1893. Photographed 1896.

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

We have a number of trees of various kinds, of large size, suitable for producing immediate effect. Those having home grounds to plant are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries during the summer and personally select their trees, which will be labeled and reserved until the transplanting season.

We desire the trade of those who appreciate good trees with good roots at a moderate price.

For extensive street planting, we call attention to our stock of thousands of Norway and Silver Maples.

For lawn drives and avenue planting, we recommend Beech, Catalpa, Elm, Silver-leaved and Spectabilis Lindens, Liquidambar, Norway, Sycamore and Silver Maples, Pin and Mossy-cup Oaks, Carolina and Japan Poplars, and Tulip Tree.

Those wishing trees and shrubs in large quantities at low prices are invited to correspond, as we are familiar with the market, and can secure bargains.

Price, 50 cts. to \$1 each, and upwards. Trees of extra size and quality \$1 to \$3, and upwards.

Quick-growing varieties, as Silver Maples, Catalpa and Poplar, 30 to 50 cts. each.

Prices are subject to change with quality, size and quantity.

ALDER, English. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree of medium size and dark foliage. Valuable for planting near the sea and in wet soils.

Cut-leaved. A variety with divided leaves; a poor grower.

APPLE, Double-flowering Crab. Flowers like little pink roses, and fragrant.

Coronaria. A thorny native tree with pretty pink flowers; later than other Apples. The perfume is pleasant, and spreads through the air for some distance.

ASH, White. The broad, ovate head and straight, clean trunk render this tree valuable for street or lawn. The light green foliage comes out late and falls early.

BEECH. The Beeches are among the most valuable trees for avenues, screens or lawns. The sturdy, solid trunk, smooth gray bark, lustrous foliage, disposed in horizontal masses, and the broken and spirited sky outline are unsurpassed. Growth moderate. As they usually transplant with difficulty, our trees have all been root-pruned and have fibrous roots, which enable them to be moved as safely as a maple.


American. A noble forest tree, with lighter foliage than the European.

European. For description, see under cut, on opposite page.

Purple. The foliage in spring is crimson, changing to deep purple and purplish green in summer.

BEECH, Fern-leaved. The peculiarity of this variety is the fern-like delicacy of the young spray of cut leaves.

Weeping. For description, see under cut, page 6.

 We can furnish large specimens 20 to 25 feet high of the above varieties.

BIRCH. This genus embraces a popular and highly ornamental class of trees. Their elegant, graceful appearance, silvery bark, slender branches, and light and airy foliage render them general favorites. We have a large and very fine stock for extensive planters.

Sweet, or Cherry. A large tree, with dark, glossy and aromatic bark.

Yellow. Similar to above; bark yellow.

Red. Native to moist situations; bark red, conspicuous.

Canoe, or Paper. A large, native tree, with brilliant white bark.

European, or White. A tree of upright growth, which becomes drooping at the extremities of the branches; silvery white bark. It groups and contrasts well with dark-foliaged trees and evergreens. Large specimens, 16 to 20 feet high, root-pruned, \$2 to \$6.

Cut-leaved Weeping White. For description, see under cut, page 7.

Purple. The foliage and twigs of this variety are blackish purple.

CATALPA, speciosa (Western Catalpa).

A very rapid-growing tree, with large heart-shaped leaves, and showy white and purple flowers in July. In much demand for timber planting, on account of its quick growth and durability. Grows well near salt water. It is also an excellent street and lawn tree. 25 to 50 cts.

Kämpferi. A small tree, flowering early, bearing cream-colored and purple flowers.

Bungei. A curious dwarf; head globular or dome-shaped, with leaves laid with the precision of pointed slate. For terrace decoration it takes the place of the expensive and tender Bay trees. It is a vigorous tree, free from insect enemies. (See illustration, page 7.) \$1 to \$1.50.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum (Kadsura Tree).

A new Japanese tree of large size, similar in form to our Tulip Tree. The leaves are small, and, when starting from the bud, are of a translucent pink, and as pretty as a spray of flowers.

CHERRY, Flowering. A class of healthy and highly ornamental trees.

Double White. This variety forms a broad-spreading, medium-sized tree. In May it is a mass of snow-white flowers.

Japan Weeping, Rose-flowered. One of the finest pendulous trees for small or large lawns. The branches arch widely, and the twigs droop under their burden of delicate rose-colored flowers. \$2.

CHERRY, Weeping Dwarf. Grafted on a tall stem, this variety makes a small, globular head of slender twigs, small leaves and double white flowers. A feeble grower.

Mazzard. An upright-growing tree, which may be included in large plantations.

Wild Black. The wild cherry of our hedgerows, which, in dry situations and under salt spray, retains a glossy foliage equal to the privet. It forms a large, fine tree.

CHESTNUT, American. A tree of large size, imposing character and rapid growth, taking rank with the oaks. When grown in the open it forms a broad, hemispherical-topped tree. Nuts sweet. See illustration of Formal Garden.

Spanish. A similar tree, of which there are old specimens in this neighborhood.

Japanese. To those who want a moderate-sized tree of quick growth, we recommend this. See also under Fruits.

CYPRESS, Deciduous. For description, see under cut.

Weeping. A variety of the above, of tall, narrow form. Although the tips of the branches hang down, it is not, properly speaking, a weeping tree, but has the effect of the Lombardy poplar.

DOGWOOD. Most people are familiar with the picturesque beauty of the Dogwood trees, which light up the darkest forest valleys and fringe the woodland borders with white. It is a small tree, about 20 feet high, with wide-spreading branches, holding the flowers in horizontal masses. The clusters of berries and foliage are brilliant early in

autumn, soon after the sumach and Virginia creeper turn, and before the oaks and maples change. As a single lawn specimen, or to plant in quantity with shrubs for screens, or with large trees, it is unexcelled. Trees of any size furnished.

Red-flowering. A new variety, possessing all the good qualities of the species, with bright red flowers.

Weeping. The central shoot grows upright, while the side branches curve symmetrically downward.

Japanese. A rare and beautiful tree, with large, white, star-shaped flowers, in June; very distinct in appearance and time of flowering from the common Dogwood.

ELM. The Elms are of much use in landscape planting. The recently introduced pest, the striped Elm-leaf beetle, troubles the American Elm but little, and is rapidly disappearing. It has killed many foreign Elms where they are not sprayed. (See illustration, page 8.)

American. A tree of strong growth, lofty, sweeping gothic form, of great elegance and grace. It forms majestic specimens when given room.



EUROPEAN BEECH.

Foliage dense, remaining a rich russet through the winter. We have specimens with foliage to the ground, and others trimmed up for street planting. 6 to 8 feet, \$1; 8 to 14 feet, bushy, \$3 to \$10.

ELM, Weeping Slippery. Similar to the American Elm, but the top is open, with long eccentric branches.

Camperdown Weeping. An umbrella-shaped tree, usually of poor growth on Long Island. It is superseded by the weeping mulberry.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry Tree, Burning Bush). Small trees or large shrubs of good habit, highly ornamental in fall and winter. Showy red fruit, which opens, revealing the glowing crimson lining from which the white and scarlet seeds are suspended by delicate threads. The oyster-shell bark-louse, which occasionally afflicts this tree, is suppressed by washing the branches with whale-oil soap.

European. An excellent tree for groups of shrubs, planting between larger trees, or single specimens. It grows well when exposed to salt spray.

Winged, or Cork-barked. The twigs of this curious species have 2 or 4 sharp wings of cork, one-quarter inch or more wide.

GINKGO (Salisbury, or Maiden-Hair Tree). For description, see under cut, page 9.

HALESIA (Snowdrop, or Silver-Bell Tree). A low, spreading tree, blossoming in spring with a profusion of pure white, pendent flowers, resembling those of the snow-drop.

Two-winged (*H. diptera*). Large, showy flowers.

Four-winged (*H. tetraptera*). Has smaller flowers, but is more hardy. A fit companion to the dogwood, koelreuteria and styrax.

HICKORY. Standing alone in pasture fields, the Hickories are among the noblest trees of Long Island. They should be transplanted when small. After they become established they grow 2 feet a year.

Shag-bark. The best variety for nuts.

Mocker-nut. The most common native variety. A tall tree of rectangular outline. Nuts good.

Pig-nut. Small leaves; nuts of little value.

Bitter-nut. A quicker-growing tree; nuts bitter.

HOP-TREE. A vigorous small tree; trifoliate leaves.

Golden. Glossy golden color, which is retained during summer.

HORNBEAM (Ironwood, Blue Beech). This forms a small, round tree, similar in its bark, twigs and leaves to the beech.

HORSE CHESTNUT. Well-known tree of massive form and thick foliage; flowers white and red, in large, upright panicles. On good, moist soil it retains its foliage, otherwise the leaves turn brown in August.

Red. Flowers deep red; tree a smaller grower than the common.

Dwarf. See under Shrubs, page 27.

JUDAS (American Red Bud). A small tree of irregular, rounded form; leaves dark, glossy green and heart-shaped.

In May its branches are wreathed with small, reddish purple, pea-shaped blossoms.

Japan. See under Shrubs, page 22.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. This large tree has compound leaves, 2 feet long and of a bluish green color.

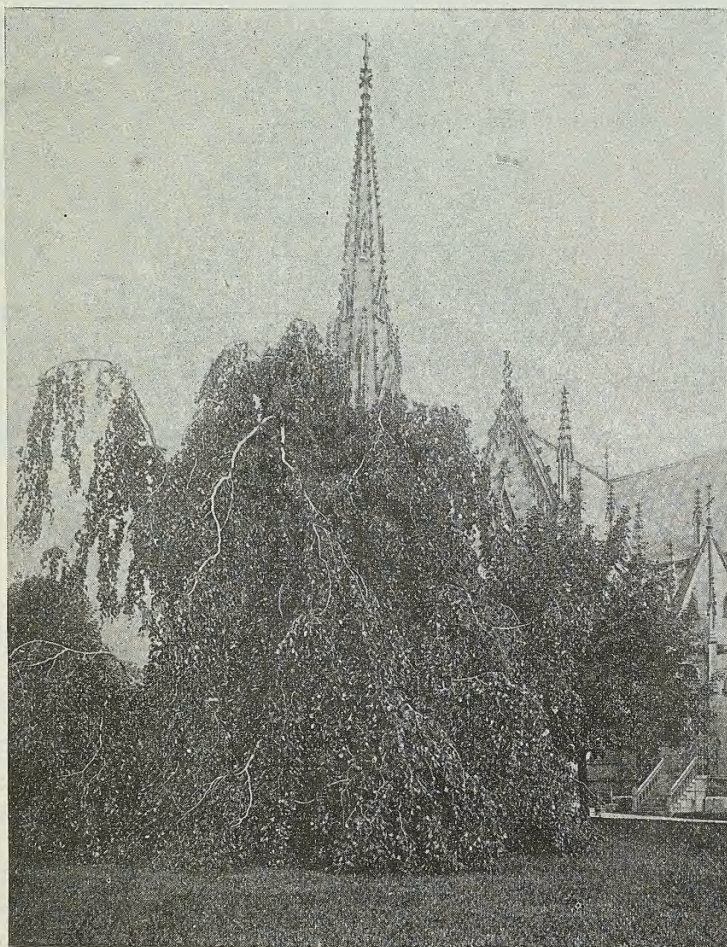
KOELREUTERIA. A rare, and as yet little known, tree from North China, which should be more planted. Its feathery green foliage and panicles of bright yellow flowers a foot long make it a very showy tree in July, when no other trees are in flower.

LARCH, European. This tree, the cypress and the ginkgo are deciduous members of the Pine family, and

possess the tapering trunk and pyramidal form seen in the spruce and fir. The clusters of light green, needle-like leaves turn clear yellow in the fall. A quick-growing tree, adapted to all soils, and best used on large places.

LINDEN. If asked which are the best genera of large-growing trees, we would say the maple, linden, oak, tulip, pine and spruce, and of each family some species are much more vigorous and healthy on Long Island than others. The form of the Linden is very regular, ovate and dense, fitting them for avenue and lawn shade trees.

American (Basswood). The heart-shaped leaves are large, the growth is rapid, and the form is more open than the others. The flowers are fragrant.



WEeping BEECH.

A vigorous, picturesque tree, with tortuous, spreading branches. The above engraving shows a Weeping Beech at St. Paul's Cathedral, Garden City, L. I.



Specimens of *Catalpa Bungei* along terrace, with Hedge of California Privet and Boxwoods in tubs below.

LINDEN, Silver-leaved, or White. (See illustration on front cover page.) The three finest trees in our collection of large trees are the Silver-leaved Linden, the Tulip tree and the White Pine. The Linden has dark, glossy leaves, downy white beneath, which are retained through drought late into the autumn. The small, cream-colored flowers perfume the air in the vicinity of the tree with a spicy lemon fragrance.

Weeping Silver-leaved. A beautiful lawn tree, similar in form to the last. Although the tips of the twigs hang down, it is in no sense a tree of mournful expression. Large specimens, 3 to 5 inches in diameter.

Spectabilis. For description, see under cut, page 10.

European. A good tree of solid oval form.

Broad-leaved (*T. platyphylla*). A variety of the European, with hairy leaves and twigs which in dry seasons are badly blighted by fungus.

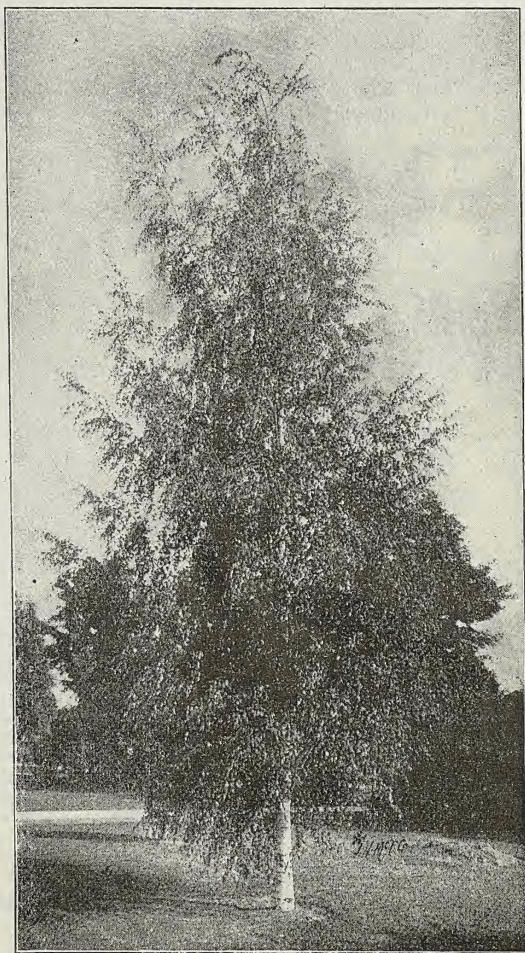
LIQUIDAMBAR (Bilsted, or Sweet Gum). A fine, distinct tree, always growing well on lawn or street. The leaves are glossy, star-shaped and brilliant in autumn, with deep bronzy purple, red and yellow. The cork-ridged twigs and sturdy trunk make it picturesque. It is a tree of no bad qualities, and one in which the planter will take pride. Transplant in spring only. (See illustration, page 8.)

LOCUST, Yellow. This tree has been planted more extensively on Long Island than any other tree, on account of its value for timber. It is a tall, slender mass of pea-green foliage, interspersed with clusters of fragrant white flowers. On the north side of Long Island it is good, but elsewhere it is a failure for lawn purposes on account of borers.

Honey-locust. A large, vigorous tree, with wide-spreading feathery branches. The clusters of thorns a foot long, render it unsuitable for small lawns, but fit it for defense hedges, for which it was often used before the advent of barbed wire.

MAACKIA amurensis. A very rare tree from Asia, with upright spikes of creamy white, pea-shaped flowers.

MAGNOLIA. The profusion of large and beautiful flowers, the richness of foliage, and dignified and luxuriant expression make them the finest lawn ornaments. They should be carefully transplanted in spring to a deep soil. The genus includes both trees and shrubs.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING WHITE BIRCH.

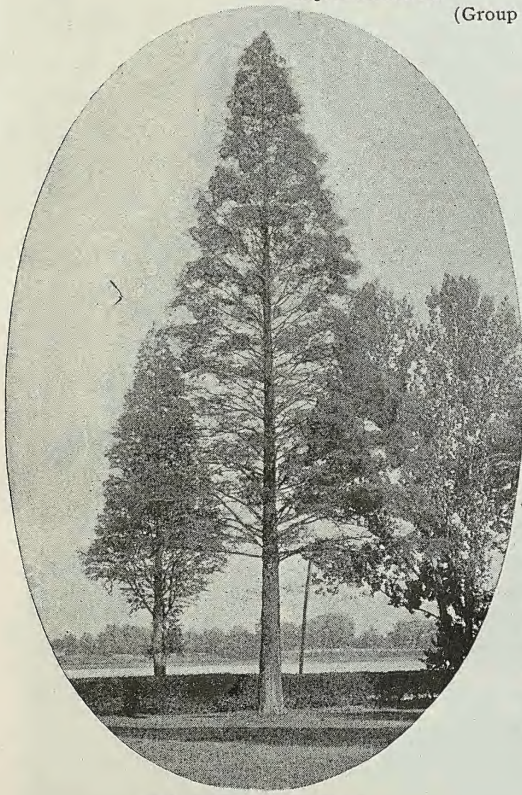
An erect tree, bending its silvery spray with a delicate grace on every side: beyond question the most esteemed of weeping trees; not so successful on L. I. as elsewhere.



LIQUIDAMBAR.

ELM. NORWAY MAPLE. WHITE PINE.

(Group of trees at Westbury.)



CYPRESS, DECIDUOUS.

The Cypress of southern swamps is hardy here, and is of very different expression grown in the open. It has light, cheerful, green foliage, of a fleecy texture. On heavy soil it develops best.

MAGNOLIA, Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*). A tall, symmetrical tree, resembling the tulip tree, to which it is related. It has yellow flowers, 3 inches long, followed by seed-vessels, which, when green, resemble a cucumber, and turn red later.

Swamp (*M. glauca*). A small tree of much merit. It has cup-shaped, cream-colored flowers late in June, which are very fragrant, and are often sold on the streets of New York at that season.

Umbrella (*M. tripetala*). A broad, spreading little tree, with handsome large leaves and conspicuous white flowers. The fruit is a carmine-red cylinder 2 inches through and 6 inches long, out of which hang orange-red berries on silken threads.

Large-leaved (*M. macrophylla*). For description, see under cut, page 10.

The other varieties of *Magnolia* are usually grown in shrub form. See page 22.

MAPLE.

We believe our stock of Maples to be unequalled by any on the market. By several improvements in culture and pruning we produce a tree with a straight, stocky trunk, which will stand up under winds and the usual risks of the street; also a strong leader, or central branch, and a wide ovate top, whereby the tree can be trimmed up later as the lower branches spread over the street. A tree with single leader will bend with the wind, and not split like a tree with several leading branches. These trees are grown wide apart, and are dug with spade and fork, which leave abundant roots. Properly planted, a tree 15 to 18 feet high and 2 or more inches in diameter will live and grow as well or better than a tree an inch in diameter and 9 feet high.

MAPLE, Norway. This is the best all-round street tree for Long Island. It is of fairly rapid growth, has a round solid head, strong branches, and does well in poor, dry soil. (See illustration, above.)

Purple Norway. There are two varieties: *Schwedler's* which is bright purple in early summer, and *Reitenbach's*, which is darkest in autumn. Both are vigorous trees.

MAPLE, Silver. For description, see under cut, page 12.

Weir's Cut-leaved Weeping Silver. A very rapid-growing ornamental tree, suitable for lawns. It is a strong, upright grower, with branches curving downward to the ground at the sides.

Sugar. A fine native tree of upright ovate form, well adapted to good soils. It has beautiful red and yellow autumn colors.

Red (Scarlet or Swamp). A good tree of moderate growth, and solid, round shape. The twigs and flowers, which often appear in March, are red, and its autumn tints are brilliant.

Sycamore. The Sycamore Maple is a broad, handsome tree, with darker green foliage and denser shade than the other Maples.

Red Colchicum (*Acer colchicum rubrum*). The young growth of this rare tree is red in May, and in August, when a second growth appears.

Negundo (Ash-leaved). A cheap, quick-growing, short-lived tree, of value for temporary planting between better trees, and to be cut out when crowding.

Japan. A large class of exquisitely beautiful small trees or shrubs, described on page 22.

MOUNTAIN

ASH. A small tree with bright orange berries. Although this tree has been extensively planted by those who order from off

Long Island, good specimens are rarely seen here.

Weeping. This has few and irregular branches.

Oak-leaved. Distinct foliage.

MULBERRY. Vigorous trees, with good foliage.

Downing, New American. Both bear good fruit.

Teas' Weeping Russian. For this climate has superseded all other umbrella-shaped trees. The branches droop to the ground, growing 5 feet in a year. We have trees grafted on straight stems and

on their own roots. It is the best tree for arbors or verdant tents.

OAK. The Oaks are considered the most varied in expression, majestic and picturesque of deciduous trees. They are of the most solid and permanent character. They are usually transplanted with difficulty, because of the absence of fine roots. Our stock has been root-pruned and the trunks

trained straight. Prune closely when transplanting, leaving some large buds on each branch. Many of the Oaks are as quick-growing as the Norway or sugar maple and lindens. We have observed in a nursery established in gravelly, unfertilized soil, that the Pin, Red and English Oaks were the healthiest and straightest trees, growing 2 to 3 feet in a year, and, excepting catalpa and white birch, the largest. The maples, lindens, and willows alongside were scarce more than stunted bushes. If properly grown, pruned and planted (see inside cover), they are sure to grow vigorously. Nursery grown Oaks of good size and quality are scarce and cost more to produce than other trees. In the future they will be largely used for street and park planting in cities, as they are well adapted to withstand the smoke-poisoned air and the unnatural condition of paved streets. The Oak grows well near the ocean, being one of the few trees able to bear the caustic action of salt spray. Also native to the driest hillsides.

Pin. For description, see under cut, page 13. One of our finest Oaks.

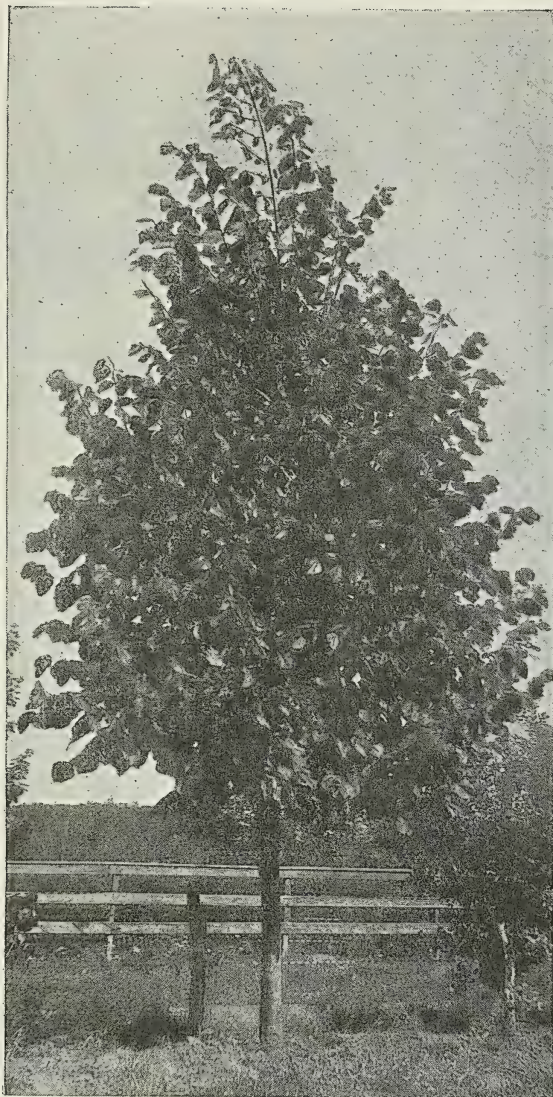
Scarlet. The foliage of this is identical with that of the Pin Oak, but the branches are more upright. Autumn color, dark crimson.

Black. A variety of the last, with larger, duller leaves. This, the Scarlet and the White Oaks, the chestnut, hickory and locust, constitute the majority of Long Island forest trees.



GINKGO (*Salisburia*, or Maiden-Hair Tree).

A remarkable and striking tree from Japan, with straight trunk and long, straight branches set at an upright angle. The rare and unique beauty of its leaves, which resemble the pinnules of the maiden-hair fern, and its picturesque sky-line make it a valuable lawn or street tree. It stands city air, and has no insect or fungous enemies.

**SPECTABILIS LINDEN.**

A variety of the silver-leaved, with larger leaves, green on the under side. The above illustration is from a tree in our arboretum.

OAK, Red. A large, massive tree, having larger leaves than any of the others.

Willow. A good-sized tree, with narrow leaves. Very unique.

Laurel-leaved. A beautiful tree, with shining entire leaves.

The above Oaks have sharp-pointed leaves; the following are round-lobed.

White. The most majestic of all trees.

Mossy-cup. A rapid-growing Oak, with rough trunk and gnarled, cork-ridged branches. The leaves are large, and turn dark russet in October; the acorn-cups are surrounded with a gray fringe. We have trees of this variety 15 feet high.

Swamp White. Resembles the White Oak.

Chestnut. The Chestnut, or Rock Chestnut Oak, is a species native to dry situations.

English. For description, see under cut, page 11.

Golden. The Golden English Oak is one of the best yellow-foliaged trees, and is healthy.

Rare varieties of native, European and Japanese, Evergreen and Deciduous Oaks are in stock in small quantities.

PAULOWNIA (Empress Tree). The largest-leaved hardy tree, the leaves on young sprouts being 20 inches in diameter. The beautiful blue-purple flowers are in erect bunches a foot long. It is a large tree, resembling the catalpa. For a tropical bedding plant it is very effective, for when cut down each year it shoots up 8 or 9 feet high, with immense leaves.

PEACH, Double-flowering. Small trees, with clouds of flowers in early spring. There are three varieties, White, Pink and Red. These, planted in a group, contrast finely, and blooming so early before most other trees have started, their blossoms are very showy. All three varieties are perfectly hardy.

PEPPERIDGE (Sour Gum). A tree native to swamps. Autumn color, clear and brilliant; berries dark blue or purple; the tree is also beautiful in winter, when its thick, close spray of silvery twigs is quite conspicuous.

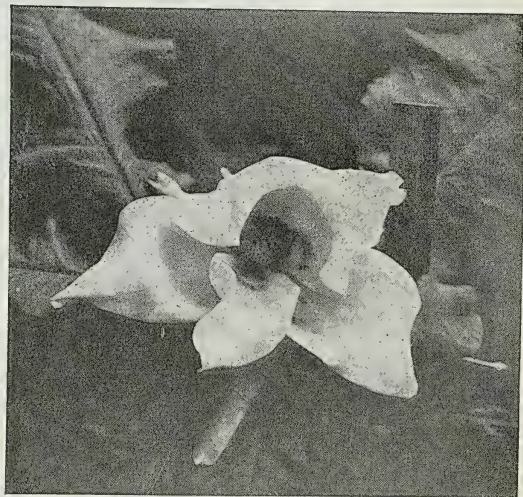
PERSIMMON. A native fruit tree, with dark, shining foliage. It makes a handsome medium-sized tree.

PHELLODENDRON Amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). This promises to make a large, fine tree, with foliage like a black walnut. It is healthy and vigorous.

PLANE TREE (Oriental Plane, or Sycamore). A good street and shade tree, on good ground, growing rapidly, and quickly forming a handsome tree. It will do especially well near water.

American (Button-Ball). This is the largest tree of Eastern United States, and, although there is a specimen at Wheatley, near here, 8 feet in diameter, we cannot recommend it, on account of a fungous disease.

PLUM, Purple (*Prunus Pissardii*). This tree is on account of its color the most conspicuous introduction of recent years, being dull red-purple in spring. It differs from other purple trees in being brightest at the end of the season. As it is cheap and quick-growing, it may be used in quantity for contrast in groups of shrubs and trees, or for an ornamental hedge. It forms a small tree, or can be trained as a bush. The flowers are small, white, single, covering the tree in spring.

**MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA.**

This rare tree suggests a tropical banana, the leaves being often 2 feet long. The flowers are larger than those of any tree of temperate climates. The waxen-white petals open to form a chalice 8 inches high, and then spread a foot wide. The flower is not only large, but beautiful, and the fragrance is strong.



ENGLISH OAK.

The Royal Oak of England is the oak of literature. The strong, storm and time-defying branches are in old age gnarled and picturesque. As a lawn tree in this country it grows 2 to 4 feet a year, and makes a handsome tree. We have trees of all sizes up to 18 feet.



NORWAY MAPLE.

Young trees lifted from nursery rows, showing roots and comparative size of \$1 and 75-cent trees. A similar illustration of young Silver Maples at 60c. and 30c. showing straight trunks and single leaders, is given below.

POPLAR. As a class the Poplars are the quickest-growing and cheapest trees. On new, recently planted lawns they are often the largest and handsomest trees. We can recommend them for lawn shade, for groups or hedges to immediately screen disagreeable views, for planting in the sand to shade seaside resorts, and for street planting on rich or moist soil. For street planting on average Long Island soil, where maples do well, they give immediate effect, but are a failure in a few years unless fertilized. Low rates on trees in quantity or by the carload.

Carolina Cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*). The commonest variety. An upright grower, and in old age a noble, wide-spreading tree. We have good specimens (grown in wide rows) 20 feet high, with compact, symmetrical, low-branched tops. Also a few specimens 20 to 30 feet high.

Balsam, or Balm of Gilead (*P. balsamifera* var. *candicans*). A handsome tree, with broad, dark leaves. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

Japan. A vigorous, new variety, with the best foliage. A row over 20 feet high in our nursery is covered from the ground up with large, light-green, healthy leaves. The foliage in late summer is better than that of the Carolina Poplar.

Lombardy. This variety was abundantly planted a century ago, and has almost disappeared from the landscape. Its obelisk-like form always attracts the eye, and is an important element in artistically arranged groups of ordinary round-headed trees.

Eugenie. For description, see under cut, page 13.

Argentea nivea. The dazzling lime-white lining of the leaves of this new variety, shown alternately with the whitish green of the upper side as the leaves vibrate on their slender stems, gives the general appearance of a white tree. It has a vigorous, solid top, and is an improvement on the old Abele, or Silver-leaf Poplar.

Bolleana. This resembles the Lombardy in form and *Argentea nivea* in foliage.

Golden, Van Geert's. This variety of the Carolina is clear yellow. It may be combined in groups with the Purple Plum.

Weeping. Grafted on tall stems, this forms a wide, open head of constantly moving leaves. Early in spring it has long, woolly catkins.

Aspen. A small tree with trembling leaves. There are two species, one with large leaves, the other with small.





AVENUE OF SILVER MAPLES IN BROOKLYN.

The best cheap street tree, the quickest in growth and the longest-lived of the low-cost trees, being, in this soil, superior to the poplar. Some object to its tendency to split in the wind, but this is due to wrong pruning, which produces several long branches, instead of a single trunk. The borer is easily killed by injecting a few drops of carbon bisulphide in the hole, and quickly plugging with putty. In form the Silver Maple approaches the elm, and on many of our roads it forms an arching canopy of shade, much better and quicker than the elm. We have selected trees grown 8 feet apart and 20 feet high; also, trees 25 to 30 feet high, with 15 feet spread of branches and roots, and with 8-inch trunk, for immediate effect.

PTEROCARYA. New trees of the hickory family, which grow with surprising rapidity. The leaves resemble the black walnut. They usually grow with several trunks.



ENGLISH THORN.

The Quick, or Quick-Set, of English hedges, is a handsome tree, with finely divided leaves. Its varieties are very beautiful.

SASSAFRAS. When grown as a single lawn tree this makes a pretty round-topped tree of pleasing green aromatic foliage, quite surpassing its brother of the hedgerow.

SHAD BUSH (*Amelanchier canadensis*). A shrub, or small tree, flowering with the earliest. Plant with hemlocks as a background for its fleecy white flowers.

SOPHORA. A locust-like tree, with cream-colored flowers in summer.

STYRAX. A neat little tree, hung full of snowdrop bells.

SUMACH, Staghorn. A shrub, sometimes rising to the stature of a tree with a single trunk. In early autumn the color is brilliant. The other species are shrubs.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). For description and illustration, see page 14.

THORN (Hawthorn, *Crataegus*). The Hawthorns are a genus of beautiful small trees of picturesque sky-line. They are a valuable class of lawn trees, and may be used in shrubberies.

English. For description, see under cut.

Paul's Double Scarlet. Very showy when in flower, being a mass of clustered, double rose-like blossoms. It is quick-growing, but not a large tree.

THORN, Double Pink. Similar to the Scarlet, with flowers bright pink.

Double White. With the above it forms an ornament fit for any lawn.

Cockspur (*Crataegus crus-galli*). A horizontally-branched tree, extending its lower limbs widely along the ground. The foliage is thick and glossy, and it bears abundant red berries.

Scarlet-fruited (*C. coccinea*). Has white flowers in May, and scarlet fruit in September.

Long-thorned (*C. coccinea* var. *macrocantha*). This variety is distinguished by its curved spines, 4 inches in length. Not previously cultivated.

Punctata (*C. punctata*). The last four are native species. They look well on a hillside or rough bank, grouped with cedars and bayberry.

WALNUT. Valuable large trees.

Black. A tree of immense size, with broad top. Large nuts; wood dark brown.

Butternut (White Walnut). A smaller tree than the Black Walnut. Nuts excellent.

English (Madeira Nut, or Persian Walnut). Although sometimes killed at the tops when young by our winters, it makes a handsome tree. The nuts are well known.



A YOUNG PIN OAK.

The best and most popular species for general planting. It differs from other Oaks in form, being sharply ovate, with the lower branches reaching toward the ground at a uniform angle, which distinguishes it as far as it can be seen. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green. **For avenue planting it is unsurpassed.** It does well on both dry and wet ground. We have in the nursery trees 15 to 20 feet high, 4 to 8 inches in diameter, with 8 to 10 feet spread of branches, that were transplanted in 1896 and 1897. Can also furnish trees on the tree-movers, low-branched, symmetrical trees 50 feet high, 20 inches in diameter, with 35 feet spread of top and roots.

WILLOW. A large and varied class of trees adapted to lawns, for shade and quick screens, and for waterside planting. They are adapted to a great variety of soils, some sorts luxuriating even amid the salt spray of sea coasts. The ease with which they can be transplanted, and the brief time they require to form good sized trees, are other arguments in their favor. The bright bark and twigs of some Willows are beautiful in winter.

Babylonian Weeping. For description, see under cut, page 14.

Salamon's Weeping. This is a marked improvement on the last, of which it is a variety. It grows tall and upright, and the ends of the current year's twigs arch downward. It is not a mournful tree, but bright and cheerful, with its graceful, waving spray.



EUGENIE POPLAR.

A variety of slightly wider form than the Lombardy, and, like it, useful for breaking the monotony of rounded or even sky-lines in groups of trees. It grows rapidly into the distinct spire-like form shown above, its smooth shaft overtopping other trees with a sentinel-like air. The leaves are small, glossy, and a fine, peculiar tint of clear, sun-lit green. The tree is clean and healthy in growth. The above engraving shows a variety of Eugenie Poplar at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.



BABYLONIAN WEeping WILLOW.

The familiar species, with long, rope-like branches, which wave in the slightest breeze. Green very early in spring and late in fall. Has about the same expression as the southern live oak when covered with moss.

WILLOW, Laurel-leaved. A beautiful and distinct, medium-sized tree. The leaves are broad, about 4 inches long, and even more glossy than laurel leaves, shining like a polished surface. Bright sunlight renders it the most conspicuous of green trees. It can be clipped to standard form, resembling the bay tree, or grown in a hedge, when it is similar to the privet, but taller. The thick foliage adapts it to seaside planting.

Golden-barked (*Salix alba* var. *vitellina*). A large-growing, upright tree, with bright yellow bark. It is frequently grown in shrub form, for contrast with the red-twigged dogwood.

Red-barked (*S. alba* var. *Britzensis*). The bark of this is salmon-colored, and is desirable for contrast with the above.

Kilmarnock. An umbrella-formed tree, about 5 feet high. It has pussy willow catkins in March.

YELLOW-WOOD. A tree with smooth bark like a beech, and racemes of wistaria-like cream-colored flowers. Very beautiful when in blossom, and also attractive in winter because of its distinct coloring. One of the best lawn trees, and very highly esteemed; a good specimen on a lawn is always an object of general admiration. We supply well-grown trees, ready to push up into specimen shape.

TULIP TREE (Whitewood; *Liriodendron tulipifera*). A tall and large tree, the magnificent, erect bole of a smooth gray color, carried well up into the head, giving off branches which make a wide sweep downward; leaves bright green, shining, free from insect and fungous enemies. Flowers large, yellow, blotched with orange and green, of a pleasant fragrance, and as beautiful as many rare orchids. Because of their delicate coloring in unusual tints, they sometimes escape attention, but tasteful people have in recent years awakened to the beauty of these tulip-like blooms. This most stately tree is surely one of the very best of our native American growths, and combines to a great degree the qualities desirable for planting on broad avenues, parks or lawns. It should be transplanted to good soil in spring, and requires some care to have success in growth; but it is well worth the necessary care to have it established in any suitable place, after which it is a continual satisfaction, giving no trouble as to insects or diseases of any sort.



TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).

(On our grounds; brick smoke-house covered with Japan Ivy.)

EVERGREENS.

The selection of Evergreens is usually attended with some difficulty and confusion. To obviate this, we have endeavored to state the character and limitations of the best varieties. We are testing all the hardy species that can be procured, and if our customers desire any that are not catalogued, we can probably supply them. Our large Evergreens have been root-pruned, which renders transplanting much more sure to be successful.

Prices, 30 cts. to \$1. Specimens and rare varieties priced on selection.

EVERGREEN TREES.

ARBORVITÆ (Thuya). The varieties of Arborvitæ differ greatly in form, but all are hardy trees, which transplant readily. For jumping-hurdles they are the best Evergreens, the tops being soft and flexible.

American. This rapid-growing variety is excellent for screens and garden hedges. Low rates in quantity. Large specimens furnished.

Siberian. The Siberian is the best kind for hedges, where height is not the first consideration. The foliage is compact, requiring little clipping, and the color is dark green all the year. We furnish this variety for winter decoration and tubs.

Booth's. A globular, slow-growing form, suitable for cemetery hedges. We do not recommend it for lawnspecimens, as the grass growing up among the branches kills the lower foliage and mars its symmetry.

Pyramidal. Among Evergreens this variety holds the same place as the Lombardy Poplar among deciduous trees. It is a narrow columnar tree, hardy and vigorous, and should be used to group with evergreens of lower form.

Golden (Peabody's). Color effect a clear, shining golden yellow. Superior to other golden varieties of the American Arborvitæ.

Rollinson's Golden (*Biota orientalis*, var. *elegantissima*). This variety of the Chinese Arborvitæ is distinct from the others. The upright, flat branches are held edgewise to the center of the tree, the tips are bright yellow in summer and chocolate-brown in winter.

CEDAR, Red. This common native tree is not appreciated. Its tall, pyramidal form is a striking point in the landscape and formal garden. For planting near the sea and on dry ground it is the best. On a large tree-mover we can furnish specimens up to 30 feet high, either round or upright.

FIR (Abies). The Firs are a class of lawn trees marked by elegance and dignity. Besides the following, there are in stock several varieties not catalogued.

Balsam. The Balsam, or Balm of Gilead Fir, of northern forests. It is a tall, slender tree of dark foliage. The lower limbs die when it reaches 20 feet in height, but as it is a cheap tree it may be used for temporary planting between other varieties, and as a background for trees with lighter foliage, bark or flowers, as *Retinospora squarrosa*, White Birch or Deutzia. Good for Christmas trees. Foliage of strong balsamic odor.

Nordmann's. As a specimen Evergreen, this

stands without a peer. The foliage is wide, thick, dark green and lustrous. The undersides of the leaves are glaucous, and the effect of bright sunlight brings out its remarkable beauty. Its moderate compact growth adapts it to small lawns. Having coarse, long roots, it usually transplants with difficulty. Most of our specimens have been transplanted once in 2 years, and have fibrous roots. 2 feet high, 75 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, \$2 and upward. Large specimens up to 12 feet.

Silver. Similar to the last, but more open in habit, and with thinner leaves.

Concolor. A new and rare species from the Rocky Mountains. Leaves are curved upward, and light bluish green. Hardy and vigorous, with color equal, or superior, to Colorado Blue Spruce.



AUSTRIAN PINE.

NORDMANN'S FIR.

Our Tree Movers move and transplant large specimen Evergreen or Deciduous Trees, so that they grow as if undisturbed. For further particulars, see pages 2 and 3.



HEMLOCK HEDGE,
Untrimmed.

NORWAY SPRUCE HEDGE.
HEDGES ON OUR GROUNDS.

HEMLOCK HEDGE,
Trimmed.



WHITE PINE.

A noble tree to plant for present enjoyment and future generations. The quickest-growing pine, and the best for wide shelter plantations. As a background and wind-break on large lawns it is the finest tree, being always cheerful in appearance, and far superior to the Norway spruce, so much used, which, when grown on poor soil, has a ragged and mournful appearance. The White Pine makes a large timber tree on any soil, even the sandy brush plains. See illustration above, and on page 17. We can furnish small, transplanted trees for reforesting waste land at low rates per acre. The above illustration shows a group of White Pines at Westbury, 30 years planted.

HEMLOCK. For extensive planting of large-growing Evergreens, we find the White Pine, White Spruce and Hemlock certain to make large, noble, old trees. They are native trees, well tested. Most foreign varieties cannot be depended upon to retain their beauty after 25 or 50 years. The Hemlock is the most graceful native Evergreen, with a dark, pure green color all winter. For hedges it is superior in color to any other Evergreen used for that purpose. In bleak localities the outside leaves are whipped off in winter, unless they are planted with other trees, or are previously trimmed to solid form. Large specimens in stock. For illustration, see page 16.

JUNIPER, Irish. A small columnar light green tree. After a few years it becomes ragged.

Trailing Flat Cedar (*Juniperus communis*). This forms a saucer-shaped mass of foliage 3 feet high and 15 feet wide. A useful species for picturesque planting on hillsides, and it may also be used for borders to larger groups. The foliage is light green, glaucous on the under side.

PINE, White. For description, see under cut, page 16.

Excelsa (Bhotan Pine). A Himalayan species, closely resembling the White Pine. The leaves are long, steel blue and pendulous. A unique and beautiful lawn tree, which has proved itself hardy and long-lived.

Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*). A vigorous and hardy species, with long, coarse leaves. This and the red cedar are the best for withstanding the salt spray near the ocean or sound. See illustration on page 15.



WHITE PINE, showing fibrous roots produced by root-pruning.



RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA.
(Dwarf Japan Cypress.)

This is the variety which the Japanese grow in pots for a century. A wierd little tree of irregular, picturesque growth, and black-green foliage.

PINE, Red, or Norway (*Pinus resinosa*). A tall native tree, with long, dark green leaves.

Mugho (*Pinus mughus*). The Dwarf Mountain Pine from the Alps has a unique place that cannot be filled by any other tree. It is a broad, dome-shaped bush of dark green color, growing 8 feet high and 15 feet broad. For planting on bare hillsides, cliffs near the salt water, terrace banks, or on small lawns, it is well adapted.

Swiss Stone (*Pinus Cembra*). The color closely resembles the blue-green of the White Pine, but is lighter. It forms a small, narrow tree of compact, slow growth.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). Developed by the skillful Japanese gardeners into wide variation of tints and variegation, combined with delicate fern-like spray, they make a beautiful group, either alone or with other Evergreens, and bright-barked shrubs. They are suitable for the smallest lawns, or for winter decoration in tubs and pots. Some varieties, as *R. obtusa* and *R. viridis*, are large-growing. We have many kinds not listed.

Plumosa viridis. This is a broad pyramidal bush, with feathery, clear green foliage. Of this rapid-growing variety we have plants 4 to 7 feet high, and equally wide.

Plumosa aurea (Golden Japan Cypress). The favorite golden-foliaged Evergreen, as it is hardy and vigorous. Large plants in stock.

Filifera pendula (Weeping Japan Cypress). This forms a wide cone of delicate foliage, with thread-like filaments curving gracefully from the tips of the branches. It is very distinct.



WHITE SPRUCE.

The best Spruce for most purposes. It is dense in habit, with persistent lower branches and beautiful color. It retains its beauty when old, but is slower in growth than the Norway Spruce. The above is a specimen grown in a tub.

RETINOSPORA obtusa. A species of distinguished appearance; an important timber tree in Japan. The beauty of a plant depends not only upon the texture and color of the foliage, but on its disposition, depth, and the effect of light and shade. This species is peculiarly beautiful in this respect.

Obtusa nana (Dwarf Japan Cypress). For description, see under cut, page 17.

SPRUCE (*Picea*). This genus of important Evergreens are all tall, spire-topped trees, hardy and vigorous, being natives of mountainous regions. There is considerable variety in their tones of green and blue.

Norway (*Picea excelsa*). An old and well-known variety, largely planted for shade and shelter. It is the best species for a quick-growing and cheap, narrow wind-break for gardens and orchards. When young it is graceful, but after 25 years it is liable to become ragged and unsightly. As it can

SPRUCE, continued.

be raised and imported very cheaply by nurserymen, it has been recommended and largely planted in public parks and private estates, where its mournful appearance has resulted in making all Evergreens somewhat unpopular, when on the contrary most varieties present a bright and cheerful aspect. See illustration, page 16.

White. For description, see under cut.

Alcock's. A new and rare Japanese species, which will equal the native Spruce in form and long life, and surpass it in beauty. The under side of the foliage is bluish white. As a large tree it is conspicuous. In Japan it grows near the ocean.

Oriental. The Oriental, or Eastern Spruce, equals Nordmann's fir in dark color, and exceeds it in density of foliage. As it retains its foliage for 10 or more years, while most Evergreens drop their leaves sooner, it never appears open nor allows the dead inner branches to be seen. It is a tall, slow-growing pyramidal tree, which should be more used.

Douglas. Unlike many Pacific coast Evergreens, this has proved hardy on the Atlantic seaboard. It is very rapid-growing, densely clothed to the ground with vigorous branches, and in color a perfect light green.

Colorado. A thick-growing, pyramidal tree, with stiff, sharp foliage, which varies in color, in its different forms, from deep green to silver gray.

Colorado Blue. An exceptionally beautiful and rare tree, of a delicate blue color. Hardy.

YEW. A class of slow-growing Evergreens of refined appearance. They grow well in shade, whereas most Evergreens do not.

English. Spreading, bush-like form and very dark foliage. We have a number of large specimens. The foliage is browned at the tips in severe winters, unless grown in shade.

Golden. A bright yellow variety, hardier than the English.

Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata*). A beautiful and hardy species.



Large White Spruce, Moved by the Tree Mover.
(Moved in May; photographed in July.)



HYDRANGEA, PLUMED (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*).

A very popular shrub; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, blooming from August till frost, when it turns bronzy red. Should be cut back to about 4 inches, and heavily manured, to maintain the large size of the flower heads, or left to become a large shrub. In Japan it grows to a tree. Showy and vigorous in exposed situations.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

There are many places planted with small trees, and few shrubs where the appearance is bare and open for a decade or more, especially if small, poor-rooted trees are used, which take several years to become established, and the owner gives them inadequate culture. The selection has perhaps been a poor one, of plants unadapted to the soil or climate. Such places cause dissatisfaction. This can easily be remedied by the judicious use of well-grown shrubs, which, if planted in groups mixed with herbaceous plants, will give immediate and beautiful effect, making the lawn appear complete and furnished in two years, with the added interest of an everchanging aspect which trees and carpet beds cannot give. Shrubs live and grow with little or no care.

Another result too often occurring in the planting of small places is, that large-growing trees mainly are set out, which in twenty years make a thicket of crowded, imperfect trees, with no open, sunny lawn. The result is at once unhealthy and inartistic. It is better to plant fewer permanent trees with shrubs, and some temporary trees between.

On large estates and in parks, shrubs should be used in masses. When carefully arranged, magnificent color schemes can be carried out, ranging from the delicate spring tints of the golden bells and spiræas, through the brighter summer effects of rhododendrons and azaleas to the rich autumnal shades.

Price, 25 to 35 cts. each. Our selection, \$18 per 100.
Low rates in quantities of small sizes; rare and new varieties at higher prices.

ACACIA, Rose. Large, pink flowers of waxy texture, resembling the sweet pea, in June and July.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Upright shrubs, bearing in August and September, hollyhock-like flowers. As it blooms after most other shrub-bloom is past, it should be in all collections, planted behind lower shrubs or as single specimens. It will also make ornamental hedges.

Single White. A delicate and beautiful flower, effective for massing by dark shrubs or as cut-flower decorations.

Double Purple and White, Double Red and White, and many other shades.

Of the preceding varieties we have tree-shaped specimens 6 to 8 feet high, which will make fine lawn trees with shapely, round tops, covered with a profusion of flowers. Grows 20 feet high. See illustration, page 20.

ALMOND, Double Pink. A beautiful little shrub. The double rose-colored blossoms open in May with the leaves. 3 feet.

Double White. Very double white.

AZALEA. An exquisitely beautiful genus. Hardy and of easy culture. Covered in May and June with magnificent masses of bloom, ranging through a great variety of shades of rich, showy color.

Anona. See Evergreen Shrubs.

Mollis. For description, see under cut, page 20.

Ghent Hybrids. A large and beautiful class of hybrids of taller form than *A. mollis*, the flowers being smaller and presenting when in bloom a most gorgeous appearance. For grouping with rhododendrons they are unsurpassed, as they carry out the same flower form in innumerable shades of white, lemon, blush, salmon, orange, rose, scarlet and crimson, at once charming and delicate, against the background of glossy rhododendron leaves.

**TREE ALTHÆA.**

We have tree-shaped specimens 6 to 8 feet high, which will make fine lawn trees, with shapely, round tops, covered with a profusion of flowers. Grows 20 feet high.

AZALEA nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). The common pink Azalea of our woods. Beautiful pale pink flowers of delicate fragrance, appearing in May with the light green foliage. Fine for massing.

Viscosa. For description, see under cut.

Arborescens. Very fragrant, pale rose flowers, opening after the foliage is fully developed in July. Foliage smooth and glossy.

Calendulacea (Flame Azalea). A species from the Allegheny mountains, whose showy orange-red flowers appear in May and early in June at the same time as the foliage.

Vaseyi. A rare variety of great beauty, recently discovered in the mountains of North Carolina. Its flowers are an exquisite shell-pink, with mottled throat, coming out before the foliage. Very hardy, and not difficult to cultivate, but choice and rare as yet.

**AZALEA MOLLIS.**

A conspicuous plant, with rhododendron-like flower clusters appearing before the leaves. Hardy under all circumstances. Its brilliancy is unequaled by any other hardy plant. The colors range through beautiful shades of lemon and orange-red. For single specimens on the lawn, groups, or bordering shrubberies it is unsurpassed.

BAYBERRY (Wax Myrtle). A solid round shrub, becoming 12 feet high, having foliage of a strong resinous fragrance. Seed bunches covered with a pearly gray wax. A valuable plant for the seashore and windy situations. Especially adapted to quiet natural scenery, where individually conspicuous shrubs are incongruous.

BERBERRY, common (European Barberry). A shrub of arching branches, bearing pendent yellow flowers, and in winter edible red berries.

Purple. The best purple shrub. It contrasts well with green foliage, the Golden Elder, or Variegated Privet.

Thunberg's. A recent unique introduction from Japan, forming a broad, low shrub. The thick-set branches extend horizontally like a beech tree. Flowers yellow, berries orange-scarlet and held on the branches all winter. Autumn foliage bright; well adapted to planting around the foundations of a house, as a border for larger shrubs or as a low hedge, being equally beautiful for a dozen or more different needs of landscape gardening.

**AZALEA VISCOSA.**

A wild Azalea, with pervadingly fragrant white flowers, opening the latter part of June and continuing until August. In quantity at low rates.

BUTTON BUSH. A round bush, with dark glossy foliage and globular white flowers in July. Thrives on any good soil, or with roots under water.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub). A spreading bush of deep, glossy foliage and brown, leathery flowers of lasting pineapple perfume. An old-time favorite.

CLERODENDRON (Fate Tree). In August it has fragrant white flowers, with pink calyx; leaves large and of unpleasant odor. Tender; sometimes winter-kills.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). For description, see under cut.

CORCHORUS (Kerria). A fine old shrub, with bright green bark and large double yellow flowers, blooming from May to September.

Variegated. Silver and green variegated leaves and single pale yellow flowers. It is a delicate grower.

CURRENT, Missouri Flowering. Wreaths of golden yellow flowers of spicy fragrance.

DAPHNE mezereum (Mezereon Pink). A small, hardy shrub, blooming in March. The deep red flowers appear close along the stems before the leaves, and have a delightful fragrance. Bark acrid, poisonous.

DESMODIUM. Showy shrubs, with a mass of graceful sprays hung with pea-shaped flowers. Late-blooming, continuing till frost.

Penduliflorum. Rosy purple or reddish flowers. Excellent as single specimens, or for massing in front of shrubberies. Should also be included in beds of herbaceous flowers. 3 to 4 feet.

Japanicum. Pure white flowers.

Bicolor. Tall shrub; pink flowers in August.

DEUTZIA. The hardihood, graceful habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render the Deutzias beautiful and deservedly popular shrubs; flowers in June in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Crenata. Double white flowers, tinged with rose. Its tall growth fits it for use as a screen or the background of groups of shrubs.

Pride of Rochester. A profuse bloomer; very graceful and handsome. Double white flowers, tinged pink.

Gracilis (Japanese Snow Flower). For description, see under cut.

DOGWOOD, Red-twigged. Distinguished for its bright red bark. A large shrub, valuable for its brilliant effect in winter, when it looks well planted among Evergreens or with other bright-barked trees and shrubs.

Variegated. A slow-growing form of the above, with white variegated leaves. The leaves and stems form a beautiful contrast.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush).

An upright, slow-growing shrub, with spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer, which continue for a long time. Useful for massing, for natural planting of woods or large estates, or for the beauty of the single specimen.

ELDER, Golden-leaved. A conspicuous shrub, with large leaves of a bright yellow color.

ELÆAGNUS angustifolia (Oleaster). A large shrub, with woolly white leaves, producing a unique effect among other plants. Valuable for planting in dry situations or near salt water.

Argentea (Buffalo Berry). An upright species, with silvery foliage and small edible berries.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush). A rare hardy shrub from Japan; of singular delicacy and beauty. In June it is covered with sprays of white syringa-like blossoms, which gracefully curve the branches. 8 feet.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). The Forsythias are the best of the very early flowering shrubs. Large, vigorous plants, covered in April with a profusion of yellow bells, followed by glossy lanceolate leaves. 8 to 10 feet.

Fortunei. Large shrubs; the earliest large shrub to bloom.

Suspensa. Graceful arching branches, resembling Teas' weeping mulberry; suitable for covering arbors and trellises.

Viridissima. Upright in growth; foliage resembles that of privet, becoming dark purple in autumn.

FRINGE, Purple (*Rhus colinus*, Smoke Tree, or Mist Shrub). Large, irregular masses of picturesque appearance, which, during the summer, bear large purple panicles, giving the tree the effect of being wreathed in smoke.

Cotinoides. A strong-growing new species, forming a handsome, irregular tree of upright form. It does not flower as freely as the last. New, rare tinct.



DEUTZIA GRACILIS (Japanese Snow Flower).

A charming plant of low stature, covered with delicate white flowers in early summer. Largely used for forcing, blooming under glass about Easter. It is an excellent plant for bordering groups, or near the house, where a large plant is inadmissible.



LILAC.

The new varieties of Lilac, as shown above, are a great improvement in size and color.

FRINGE, White (*Chionanthus*). A choice native flowering shrub or small tree of rounded form and large leaves, like those of the magnolia. The white, fragrant flowers, produced in long clusters, resemblesilken fringe or lace hung through the tree.

HERCULES' CLUB (*Aralia spinosa*). Very large, finely-divided leaves of tropical appearance, with immense heads of small white flowers opening in July, followed by showy seed clusters. The stems covered with sharp spines.

HONEYSUCKLE, Upright. Tall shrubs of moderate growth, with a profusion of pink, red and white flowers, succeeded by bright red and yellow berries.

Tartarian. An old favorite of graceful, luxuriant growth; flowers pink; blooms in May.

Fragrantissima. This variety has small cream-colored and very fragrant flowers, which cover the stems early in spring before the leaves appear. Leaves semi-evergreen.

HORSE CHESTNUT, Dwarf. A native species, making a magnificent bush, much wider than it is high, with large spikes of white flowers, the feathery lightness of which renders it an attractive object the last of July, a time when very few shrubs are in flower.

HYDRANGEA, Plumed (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). For description, see under cut, page 19.

Oak-leaved. Large foliage, resembling oak leaves, downy white underneath, and richly tinted in autumn; white flowers in loose spikes.

Red-branched (*Ramulis pictis*). Large trusses of azure-blue flowers. Height 2 feet. Should be protected by mulching in winter. It is a good tub plant.

ITEA Virginica. A pretty native shrub resembling Clethra. Small grower.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis Japonica*). A very beautiful and conspicuous tree of moderate growth. The rose-colored flowers thickly cover the twigs and branches in early May. The foliage is large and lustrous. 8 to 10 feet.

LABURNUM (Golden Chain). A low tree or large bush. Flowers profusely in long wistaria-like racemes of bright yellow flowers in May. The Germans appropriately call it "Gold Rain."

LEATHERWOOD. A rare miniature tree, of dwarf, rounded form, made up of tough twigs and dense foliage. It produces numerous small yellow flowers in April.

LILAC. This should be found in all collections. While the common Lilac is too well known to need description, the new varieties are very superior in beauty of both plant and flower. We have, besides the following varieties in quantity, small plants of all the best new double and large-flowering varieties, not here catalogued. An old-fashioned hedge plant.

Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). Small

tree of handsome dark foliage, and immense panicles of white blossoms over a foot long. 20 feet.

Common (*Vulgaris*). The old garden Lilac. Large clusters of fragrant purple flowers.

White. Has white flowers and lighter foliage.

Villosa. A rare and vigorous Japanese species; buds pale purple, opening white. 5 to 6 feet.

Persian. Of open habit, and a profuse bloomer, vigorous plants producing flower branches over 2 feet in length.

MAGNOLIA. The following Chinese and Japanese species are shrubs or small trees, of a rare and beautiful type. Transplant carefully in spring.

Conspicua. For description, see under cut, page 23.

Lennei. Large, cup-shaped flowers, purple outside and pearly white within.

Soulangeana. Flowers white, shaded purple. It is the most floriferous variety.

Stellata (Hall's Magnolia). A beautiful little shrub, with semi-double flowers appearing in early April.

MAPLE, Japan. A class of dwarf trees of many beautiful forms and brilliant colors of foliage. They may be planted as single specimens or in beds near the house. Highly valued for decorative purposes, as they are distinct in appearance from all other trees. Besides the following, we have 30 varieties not here catalogued.

Polymorphum. The normal type. Small 5-lobed leaves of coppery green, changing to beautiful deep crimson in autumn. 12 to 15 feet.

Dark Purple-leaved (*Acer atropurpureum*). Deepest crimson, shading to purple all the season. Beautiful; fine for crimson effects.

Cut-leaved (*Acer dissectum*). Leaves cut like fine lace, giving a fern-like character to the tree.

MARSH ELDER (*Baccharis halimifolia*). A compact round shrub of dark foliage. Seed-pods are showily covered with down in September and October. Valuable for seaside planting; will grow where roots are covered at high tide and in pure sand.

NEW JERSEY TEA (*Ceanothus*). Minute white flowers delicately covering the whole plant. For bordering shrubberies or naturalizing on dry hill-sides. Was used during the Revolutionary war for tea. 1 to 2 feet.

PRIVET, Californian. No plant of recent introduction has come more rapidly and deservedly into public favor. Though mainly used for ornamental hedges, it is of great value for shrubberies. It is of very vigorous, upright growth, thriving finely in seaside as well as other unfavorable situations. Foliage dark, glossy and nearly evergreen; unaffected by insects or blight; flowers in July; white and fragrant, similar to the lilacs.

Most of the Privet now on the market is grown by sticking down cuttings close together, which send up from two to five slender branches. The plant is usually chopped out with a spade, which cuts the roots closely. Planted in a hedge, they start to grow from the top, leaving the bottom thin, or nearly bare of leaves. In order to produce a fair hedge with such plants, a double row is often resorted to.

Our plants are cut back several times a season, causing wide branching at the bottom, making them from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. They are transplanted at one year, wide apart, highly fertilized, cultivated in long fields, and dug with a tree-digger and eight horses. The result is fine, stocky, broad-based plants, with numerous fibrous roots, economically and well grown.

These plants, if set five inches deeper and one foot or more apart, form a hedge solid at the bottom; far better than a double row of the ordinary sort. Although Privet is easily grown, the numerous thin hedges seen are the result of poor plants, which take two years of cutting back and fertilizing to equal ours in its first year. See illustration, page 7.

Californian, Tree-form. The Privet, trained up to a single stem and globular head, makes an excellent plant for tubs and urns in the formal garden. It is equally as good as the tender Bay Tree or *Laurus nobilis*, being hardy and costing only a fraction in comparison.

Golden Variegated. A variety with yellow, pink and green foliage.

Ibota. A Japanese sort, with dark shining foliage and showy panicles of pure white flowers. Branches long and graceful. As a flowering shrub this is far superior to the Californian. 5 feet.

Ibota amurense (Amoor Privet). Upright and vigorous. Light green foliage; showy white flower spikes. 8 feet.

QUINCE, Japan (Fire Bush, *Pyrus Japonica*). The thorny, shining stems and bright flowers make a brilliant display in April. Fine for shrubberies and hedges. Scarlet, Blush and White.

RHODOTYPUS (White Kerria). A good shrub, blooming all summer, bearing flowers like syringa blossoms, followed by shining black seeds. 4 feet.

SEA BUCKTHORN. An irregular shrub of silvery foliage, vigorous and tall; especially good for sea-shore planting. 6 to 8 feet.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE. A choice shrub or small tree, bearing clusters of small yellow pea-shaped flowers along the branches in June. A pretty little tree.



MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA.

Large pure white lily-like flowers, 4 or 5 inches high, which are occasionally caught by late snow storms. It makes in time a small tree.

SNOWBERRY (Waxberry). An old-fashioned, free-growing shrub, bearing small pink flowers, followed by large, showy, pure white berries, which cling late in the autumn.

SNOWBALL. Large shrubs, bearing large balls of white flowers in June. Native kinds are excellent for quick-growing thickets, where shrub screens are needed. The newer sorts are fine for single specimens.

Common (Guelder Rose). The favorite old-fashioned Snowball.

Japan. For description, see under cut, page 24.

SPIRÆA. The Spiræas are fine shrubs, of easiest culture in all situations, and among them are found some of the most beautiful of hardy flowering shrubs. They present great diversity in form, color, and time of flowering. The following species are given in the order of blooming:

Thunbergii. A distinct species of delicate beauty at all seasons. It has fluffy masses of small white flowers in April and May; narrow, willow leaves, turning bright orange and red in late autumn. Makes a fine low hedge.

Bridal Wreath (*S. prunifolia*). Its long, slender branches, loaded in May with tiny double white flowers along their entire length, give a solid white effect. The small and glossy oval leaves form pleasing masses of dark green foliage in summer, and assume rich autumnal shades of red and orange.

Van Houttei. For description, see under cut, p. 24.

Reevesii var. flore plena. Large, round clusters of double white flowers gently curving the branches in June; lanceolate leaves. Very choice.

**JAPAN SNOWBALL.**

A valuable and as yet rare species. It has an upright, sturdy growth; olive-green, plicate foliage, free from insect or fungous attack.

SPIRÆA, Golden. A conspicuous, strong-growing variety, 12 feet high, with golden foliage and double white flowers in June.

Billardii. A strong, upright grower, but not graceful in habit. Flowers red, in spikes. Useful for large shrubberies, as it continues to give flowers for a long season.

Douglasii. This variety has long spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Callosa rosea. Panicles of rosy pink flowers all summer.

Callosa alba. A white flowering variety, of dwarf habit and flattened form.

Bumalda. A fine Japanese variety, of vigorous, dense growth, rose-colored flowers appearing in profusion from midsummer until autumn. The blossoms continue a long time if the seeds are removed. A small shrub, suitable for edging shrubbery, or to plant against house foundations. The leaves are narrow and the shrub very distinct in habit of growth and bloom.

SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer. A choice new variety of *S. Bumalda*. A worthy novelty that will be largely used. Constant bloomer, with deep pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

SPIRÆA, Blue (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*). A new shrub, not related to the other Spiræas, that will be much planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. A bed of this plant produces a striking effect. 2 to 3 feet.

STAPHYLEA colchica (Bladder Nut). An early-flowering shrub, with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Blooms in May.

SUMACH. Particularly valuable for large groups.

Cut-leaved. Large, deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; brilliant red in early autumn.

Stag-Horn. A large shrub or small tree, with pinnate foliage and red fruit clusters. Fine foliage effect and showy autumnal colors. Will grow in the poorest soil.

Smooth Sumach. Has splendid coloring and great spikes of crimson fruit. Well adapted to seashore planting.

SYMPHORICARPUS vulgaris (Indian Currant). A most conspicuous low shrub, with red berries all winter. The running branches root freely, and will hold steep banks.

SYRINGA (Mock Orange). This old vigorous shrub is still one of the finest, singly or in masses; flowers large, white, fragrant, borne in profusion. See cut, opposite page.

Golden. Clear golden yellow foliage of dense growth. Forms a pleasing contrast planted with purple-leaved shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.

TAMARIX. Upright shrubs, resembling asparagus plants in foliage; small fringing delicate flowers of a pink color. Sometimes injured here in winter. It should be pruned to keep it in shape. Suitable for seashore planting and wind-swept slopes.

VIBURNUM lantanoides (Wayfaring Tree). A tall shrub, bearing red and black fruit in late summer, before other autumn fruiting plants have become conspicuous. The white flowers are borne in large clusters in May, and the large, soft, heavy leaves hang on very late.

**SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.**

The most graceful flowering shrub on our list. The arching branches are so thickly set with clusters of white flowers that they are often weighed to the ground, and resemble a snow-covered evergreen. Fine as a single lawn specimen, for massing by itself or with other shrubs, or for a low ornamental hedge. Good autumn foliage.

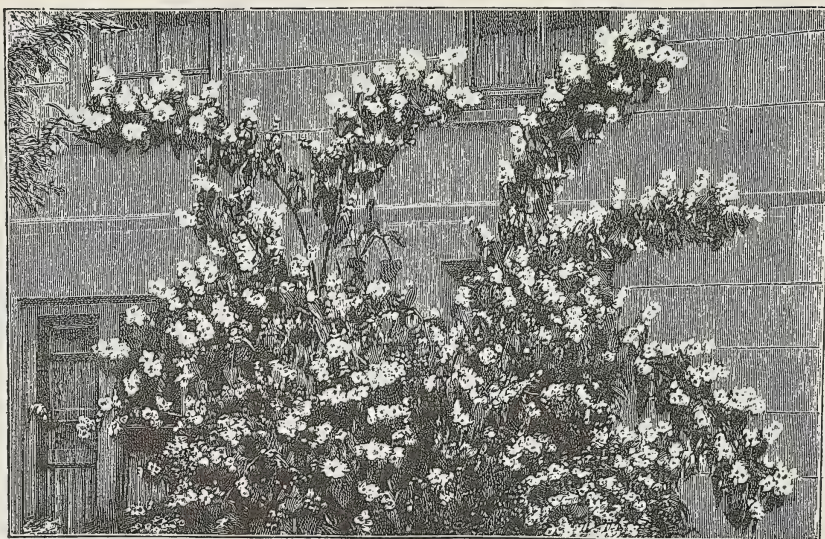
WEIGELA. Shrubs of robust habit, profuse bloomers and of easy culture; forming graceful, bending, wide spreading bushes. They produce in June and July trumpet-shaped flowers of various shades and colors. Useful for immediate effect and as a low screen.

Arborea. Vigorous; flowers, long tubes of pale yellow, changing to pale rose.

Lavellei. One of the darkest varieties; dark reddish purple.

WITCH HAZEL (*Hamelis*). A rugged-growing, large shrub, blooming late in the season, after the leaves fall and there are no other flowers. It has black torpedo-shaped seeds, which ripen with the next year's flowers and shoot 5 to 10 yards.

XANTHOCERAS. A new and rare shrub from China, bearing racemes of white flowers, shaded with copper color at the base. These open in early spring, with the coming of the leaves, which resemble those of the mountain ash.



SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE.

An excellent shrub, though old; nothing else is so fine in its season. The large, white flowers are profusely produced. See page 24.

LARGE SHRUBS FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

The following varieties, 6 to 12 feet high, 5 to 8 feet broad and well rooted, at 30 to 60 cts.: *Althæa*, *Deutzia*, *Eleagnus*, *Forsythia*, *Lilac*, *Privet*, *Snowball*, *Golden and Van Houttei Spiræa*, *Syringa* and *Weigela*.

Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

The broad-leaved Evergreens are especially interesting, most varieties having beautiful flowers and berries.

The fact that some of them are of slow growth and exacting in their requirements has discouraged their general use by planters. With a little care anyone may grow them.

The *Azalea*, *Euonymus Japonica*, *Heather*, *English Holly*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, and some varieties of *Rhododendron*, thrive best when shaded in winter, and they should not suffer from drought in summer. We grow them in the open, the same as corn, and place a few pine or cedar boughs around them in winter. On the north side or sheltered corner of a house they do well, and are a constant pleasure during the winter, when other broad-leaved plants are leafless.

The following are suitable for the lawn, also for forest glades and along woodland drives, for in the latter places they find their natural home.

 Prices, 60 cts. to \$1. Price for specimens on selection.

ANDROMEDA. For description, see under cut.

Floribunda. A round, solid shrub, with short clusters of white flowers in early spring. The winter clusters of white buds are almost as pretty as the flowers.

Japonica. A taller, graceful shrub, with long recurved sprays of white flowers. A particularly beautiful plant. Protect in winter.

AZALEA amœna (Lovely Azalea). A neat, low shrub, becoming 3 feet high. The foliage is small, dark green, turning to bronze-brown in winter. In early May it is a mass of dark red flowers. An excellent shrub to accompany *Rhododendrons*.

BEARBERRY (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Deer Feed). On the borders of the Hempstead plains and eastward, this covers the ground with small evergreen leaves, turning bronze and red in winter. Useful for bordering, and dry ground. 15 cts.

BERBERRY. Spiny-leaved shrubs, similar to *Mahonia*.

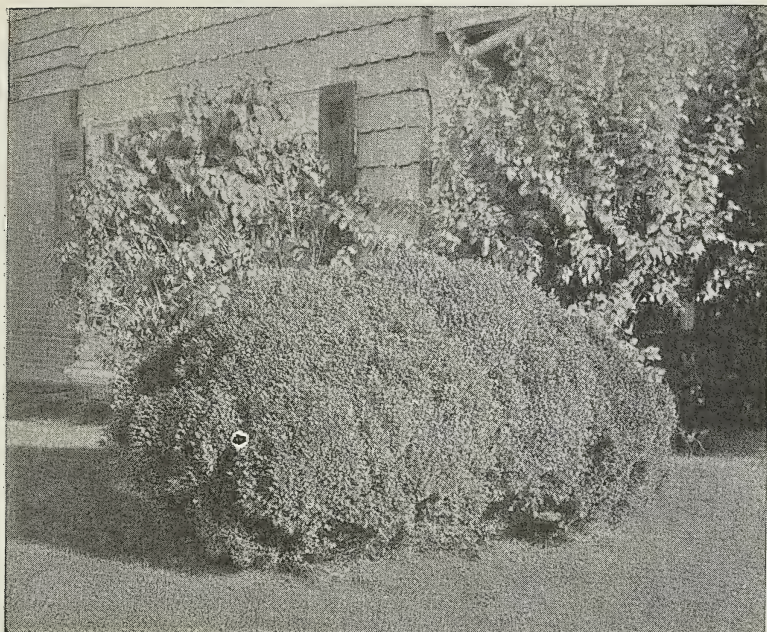
Dulcis. Yellow flowers and edible fruit.

Nanus. A dwarf variety of the above.



ANDROMEDA.

Neat little bushes, with flowers resembling the lily-of-the-valley.



TREE BOX.

Evergreen shrubs of dense, compact growth and a beautiful dark green color. Our stock is clipped to a broad conical form, and makes fine hedges, specimens to group with other evergreens, or to plant against house foundations. Planted in tubs, they are adapted to the formal garden, terrace and piazza. They grow well in shade also.

BERBERRY, *Ilicifolia* (Holly-leaved). A rare plant, with wide, dark, spiny leaves.

Stenophylla. Narrow leaves, of bluish color.

BOX. For description, see under cut.

Golden. A beautiful yellow ball.

Golden Variegated. Green and gold foliage.

There are also several sorts, including the broad and narrow-leaved and the silver variegated.

Dwarf. The favorite border plant for old-fashioned garden walks, and planting singly by house foundations and doorsteps. The illustration above shows a Dwarf Box nearly a century old, 9 feet broad, moved with a ball of earth by our Evergreen Mover. Small plants for borders at low rates per 100.

COTONEASTER. Low shrubs, with minute leaves, whiteflowers and red fruit.

DAPHNE cneorum. An old-time flower garden favorite, with a spicy, pervading perfume. Narrow glaucous foliage, and deep pink flowers all summer.

EUONYMUS. Two species of Evergreen Euonymus, or Japanese Strawberry Bush, *E. japonicus* and *E. radicans*, have interesting varieties.

Japonicus. An upright shrub, with thick, shiny leaves. In sunny places it gets browned in January. It will remain beautiful all winter if planted in a sheltered corner of a house. The climbing kind may be used as a carpet and back-ground.

Japonicus argenteus. Foliage broadly marked with white.

Japonicus, Duc d'Anjou. A new variety, with tinted foliage.

Japonicus aurea. Bright yellow variegations. There are also different forms of variegation.

Radicans. This is a perfectly hardy climbing vine which clings closely to tree trunks or walls, and also trails over the ground, or grows into a little shrub. As it is cheap and quick-growing, it should be widely used. 10 to 25 cts.

Radicans, Variegated tricolor. A healthy little plant of nearly white color, useful for edging, carpeting or winter decoration. The under sides of the leaves are red in winter. 25 cts.

Radicans, Variegated. Striped white and light green leaves. There are also broader-leaved and upright growing forms. 10 to 25 cts.

HAWTHORN (Evergreen Thorn). A thick, thorny shrub, growing 8 feet high, with bright orange berries and bronzy leaves in winter.

HEATH (Heather). The several charming varieties of European Heather grow here when shaded in winter, and not allowed to suffer from drought.

HOLLY, American. For description, see under cut.

English. This requires covering after midwinter. The leaves are darker than in the American. There are several varieties of foliage.

Variegated. The gold and silver variegated kinds are delicate and very pretty.

Crenata. A vigorous Japanese species, with small toothed leaves. It appears to be hardy.

Ink Berry (*Ilex glabra*). Native to coast swamps. In general appearance it resembles boxwood. Will make an excellent evergreen hedge, although we do not know of its being used for that purpose, as it is of slow growth. 3 to 4 feet.

LAUREL, Mountain (*Kalmia latifolia*). A beautiful native

Evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. One of the finest ornamental shrubs. It should be planted in large masses in the open lawn or woodlands. We can supply it in quantity at low rates. 6 feet.

Narrow-leaved (*K. angustifolia*). A pretty little plant a foot high, with bright pink flowers; suitable to border the others.

European (*Cerasus lauro-cerasus* var. *Schippkæensis*). This new variety from the Schipka Pass promises to be hardy, and allows this pride of the English gardens to be represented here. The foliage is larger and more lustrous than in any other broad-leaved hardy Evergreen.



AMERICAN HOLLY.

A beautiful, conical Evergreen. The leaves are thick, tough and very glossy, scalloped, and armed with spines, among which appear the ornamental red berries in winter. Removing the leaves when transplanting, and planting in deep soil will cause it to grow well. It will make a beautiful hedge.

MAHONIA. Shrubs growing 1 to 3 feet high, with large pinnate leaves, each leaflet resembling a holly leaf, but larger. They grow well in the open, but prefer shade in winter, as the north side of a house or woodland. The richness of their foliage, and handsome appearance of the whole plant, make the Mahonias valuable for lawn groups in shade.

Aquifolia (Holly-leaved). Has bright yellow flowers in racemes in May, followed by blue berries, which remain during the winter. It may be used in quantity as a cover plant on moist banks sloping to the north, where it gets less winter sun. The green foliage changes to red-bronze in the upper leaves, and the whole plant has a rich effect in contrast with coniferous evergreens during winter. It is a native of Oregon; the two following species come from Japan.

Bealii. Similar to the last, but without spines on the leaves.

Fascicularis. A striking and rare species. The leaves are a foot long, divided into large spiny leaflets, each with a yellow star in the center. A vigorous and unique plant.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. In the south, a tree of great richness and beauty. Even if it did not bloom, the superb broad leaves, glossy green above and often red below, would commend it; but the beautiful creamy white flowers are a feature not to be overlooked. For further description, see under cut below.

MYRTLE. A low trailer, with the darkest green leaves and bright blue flowers. It will quickly carpet the ground under shrubs, trees, or rough ground, where grass will not grow. It can be supplied in quantity at very low rates per 1,000.

OSMANTHUS ilicifolius. A thick shrub, resembling holly. There are yellow and green variegated varieties.

RHODODENDRON. The blooming of the Rhododendrons has come to be a notable event in many of the eastern states, where upon private grounds have been gathered many fine sorts. No other shrub approaches it in beauty of bloom and foliage. See further remarks under cut.



RHODODENDRON.

The broad, evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to first rank, but when this is crowned, in June, with many clusters of flowers, each cluster large enough for a bouquet, and each variety having its own color—white, blue, purple, delicate shell, cherry, lilac, mauve, or crimson—the term superb fitly describes its appearance. There are no special difficulties in their culture if hardy varieties are used. They will grow in any good soil, but prefer a shady situation, where the soil is deep and well drained, well mulched with leaves to prevent drying out in summer. We keep the hardiest named varieties. \$1 to \$1.50.




MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

The magnificent Magnolia of the South. Will grow and flower here if covered in winter.

RHODODENDRON, Maximum and Catawbiense. These hardy native species can be furnished in quantity for large groups at low rates. They are exceedingly effective and beautiful, and also of the most permanent character, a plantation of them increasing in beauty from year to year.

YUCCA filamentosa (Spanish Bayonet). One of the most striking decorative plants. Picturesque long foliage, ornamental and of tropical effect throughout the year, with spikes of creamy white bells 4 to 6 feet high. It grows in dry and exposed situations, and may be depended upon to give effect wherever planted.

 To plant with broad-leaved Evergreens, might be mentioned the Akebia and the three Honeysuckles, Chinese, Hall's and Golden, which will cover the ground quickly with evergreen foliage, and as cheaply as grass; they also afford beautiful flowers in their season, and are extremely ornamental.

HARDY VINES.

Price, 20 to 30 cts. Low rates in quantity.

AKEBIA quinata. A clean, quick-growing Japanese climber, with five-lobed nearly evergreen leaves and small, fragrant, purple flowers, appearing with the leaves. For quickly covering piazzas, arbors, windmill towers, and rough ground, it is well adapted.

BITTER SWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). For description, see under cut, below.

CLEMATIS. A class of vines of wide diversity in flowers and habit of growth.

Jackmanni. Small, delicate vines, suitable for garden pillars and piazzas. Free bloomers. Large, deep blue flowers. 40 cts.

Jackmanni alba. A white variety of the above. 40 cts.

Henryi. Large, pure white flowers. One of the best of its class. 40 cts.

Coccinea (Leather Flower). A distinct kind. Bright scarlet, bell-shaped flowers, with thick, leathery petals.

Flammula (Traveler's Joy). Feathery, white, sweet-scented flowers.

Paniculata. For description, see under cut.

Virginiana (Virgin's Bower, Common Wild Clematis). A fast-growing vine, with small white flowers, followed by fluffy white seeds.

Viticella. A hardy, strong grower, bearing delicate purple flowers.

DOLICHOS (Kudzu Vine). A veritable "Jack-and-the-Bean-stalk" vine, known to grow 45 feet in a season. Large, coarse leaves and small racemes of purple pea-shaped blossoms. Valuable for quickly covering unsightly buildings.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Siphon*). This vine has large heart-shaped leaves 10 inches in diameter. The small green flowers resemble a pipe, hence the name.



BITTER SWEET (*Celastrus scandens*).

A native vine, with good foliage and showy orange and scarlet berries, that hang on all winter. This vine presents a most attractive appearance climbing over banks and hedge rows, or growing up tree-trunks in woodland borders. We can supply it in quantity.

EUONYMUS radicans. A hardy evergreen, with small leaves and clinging habit. Good for covering foundations of buildings, bordering beds, or trained as a shrub and grown in tubs under taller plants for winter decorations.

Variegated. Leaves green and white. The effect is that of a white plant.

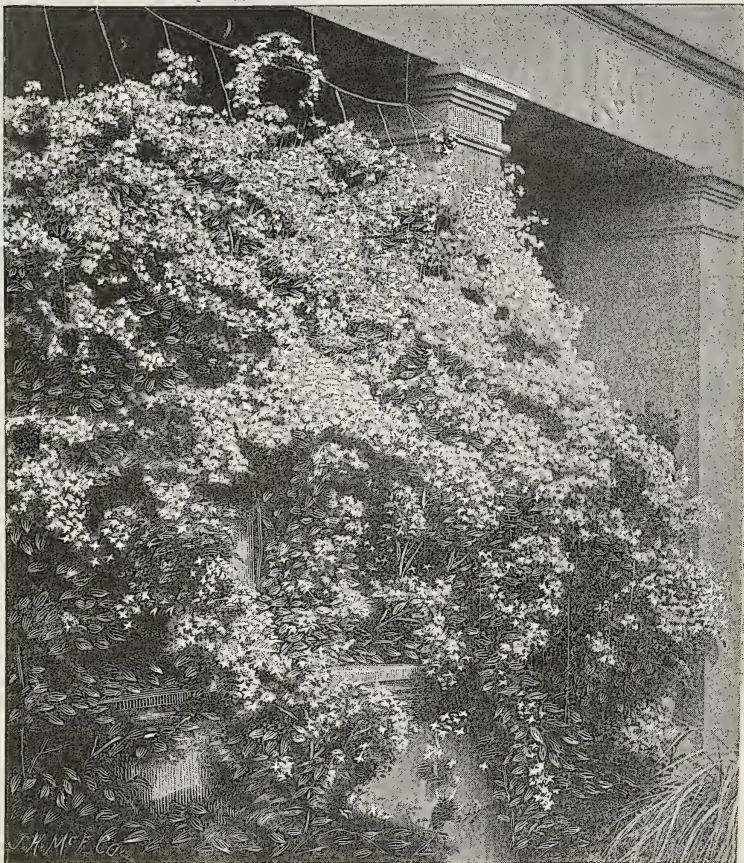
HONEYSUCKLE. Valuable old favorites for shading porches, covering the ground where grass will not grow, and light fences, where they may be trained to form a flowering hedge.

Chinese. Fragrant yellow and white flowers.

Hall's. For description, see under cut, opposite page.

Japan Golden-leaved. Yellow, pink and green foliage. The clear, bright colors, and free growth, make this an excellent vine for porches, in contrast with vines of green foliage.

The three varieties above are Evergreen.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

A recent introduction from Japan. A rapid and vigorous grower. In late summer it is covered with small, white, fragrant blossoms. Hardy and very desirable.

HONEYSUCKLE, Coral (Scarlet Trumpet). This is well described by its name.

Heckrotti. A very rare variety; flowers salmon pink and yellow, appearing abundantly from June till December. Good for cut-flowers. Height, 6 feet.

IVY, English. A well-known evergreen vine, that clings to stone walls and tree-trunks. It is hardy, but our bright winter sun sometimes burns the leaves. A partially shaded situation suits it best.

Japan (Boston Ivy, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*). For description, see under cut.

JESSAMINE, Yellow. Either a shrub or vine, according to its training. The bright yellow flowers usually open early in spring, but sometimes they are seen in November, or any of the winter months, if grown in a warm, protected situation.

ROSES, Climbing. See page 32.

SILK VINE (*Periploca*). A graceful, quick-growing vine, with slender, shining leaves.

TRUMPET Creeper (*Bignonia radicans*). A stout climber, that ascends to great heights, and makes a picturesque covering for old trunks; showy trumpet-shaped flowers of orange-scarlet, in late summer.

Grandiflora. Has larger, lighter flowers.

VIRGINIA Creeper (Woodbine, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A strong native vine, with rich and beautiful autumn tints.



HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE.

A strong grower and constant bloomer. We can supply this in unlimited quantity at low rates. It is a cheaper cover than smoothing and sowing grass seed on a rough bank. A good plant to hold steep embankments from washing.

WISTARIA. A vigorous vine, that blooms profusely in early summer. Flowers fragrant, in pendulous clusters.

The Wistaria can be trained in tree form, when it will grow 20 feet high and 6 inches in diameter, making one of the most showy flowering trees. Four or five plants, with a slight support and careful training, will form a most attractive summer-house.

Chinese. Blue flowers. The best variety.

White. A white variety of the last.

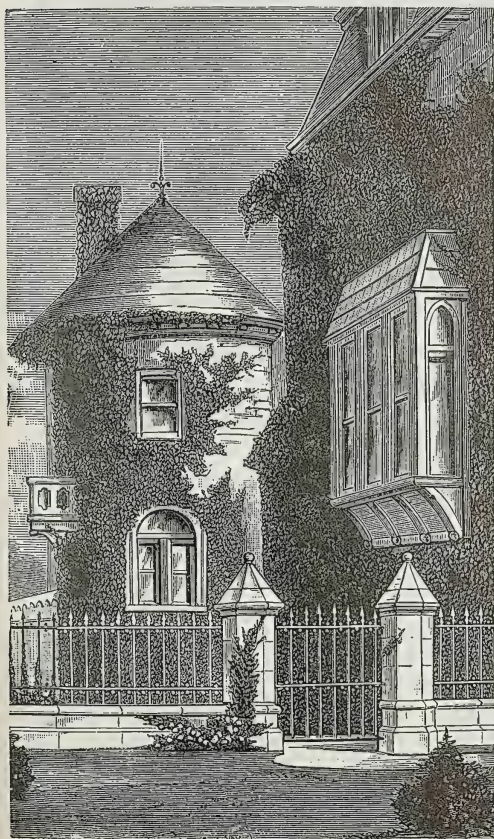
Magnifica. This variety blooms later and more sparingly than the others; flowers larger, and of a pale lilac color.

Multijuga. Flower clusters 2 to 3 feet long. Rare and very fine.

The Tree Movers of our recent invention are a great improvement over any other methods, and are entirely successful. We have large trees of many varieties and of all sizes.

For instance, in the nursery we have quantities of trees 20 to 35 feet high, that have been recently transplanted, root-pruned and trained, which, being of uniform size and form, can be used for shading entrance drives. The price of such trees ranges from \$5 to \$25, and they are often more economical than small trees, as one large one takes the place of several small ones.

Specimen Evergreens of many species are also in stock, and can be successfully transplanted.



JAPAN IVY (Boston Ivy; *Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

The best and most popular vine for covering walls and painted surfaces if sanded or weather-worn. Autumn colors, orange, crimson and purple.



BARON DE BONSTETTIN ROSE.



ROSA RUGOSA.

This superb new Rose from Japan has thick, shining foliage, that is free from insect and mildew attacks. It thrives on any soil, and in the salt spray near the ocean. The large single flowers are borne in clusters during the summer, and followed in autumn by large, bright red hips. A most desirable shrub for groups and hedges.



MARGARET DICKSON.

A superb new white Rose; fragrant. The flowers are borne close to the leaves, which, forming a glossy dark green background, set off the exquisite pearly petals to the best advantage.

ROSES.

We keep a few standard sorts of hardy Roses—those that are most valuable for their fine blossoms, and more particularly those varieties that combine beauty of flower with vigor of growth. We will procure any other varieties for our customers.

Price, 25 to 50 cts. each; lower rates in quantity.

Anne de Diesbach. A desirable Rose, with large, bright carmine flowers; fragrant. One of the hardiest.

Alfred Colomb. Full globular flowers of a carmine-crimson shade; fragrant; fine foliage. One of the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation.

Baron de Bonstettin. Velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson.

Baroness Rothschild. Large light pink flowers, with light green foliage growing close to the flower. Not fragrant. Very distinct and beautiful.

Caroline Marniesse. For description, see under cut.

Caroline de Sansal. Large, flat, flesh-colored flowers. Very hardy.

Fisher Holmes. Similar to General Jacqueminot, but the flowers are fuller, and more freely produced.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, fragrant, and an excellent hardy Rose.

Gracilis. Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

Hermosa. A constant bloomer, with small bright rose-colored flowers. A good plant for bedding.

Jules Margottin. Full carmine-rose flowers. A vigorous growing variety and a free bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Large; silvery pink. A fine Rose.

Madame Plantier. Pure white. A large bush, and a very profuse bloomer. One of the best white Roses for hedges or massing in shrubbery.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; large and fragrant flowers.

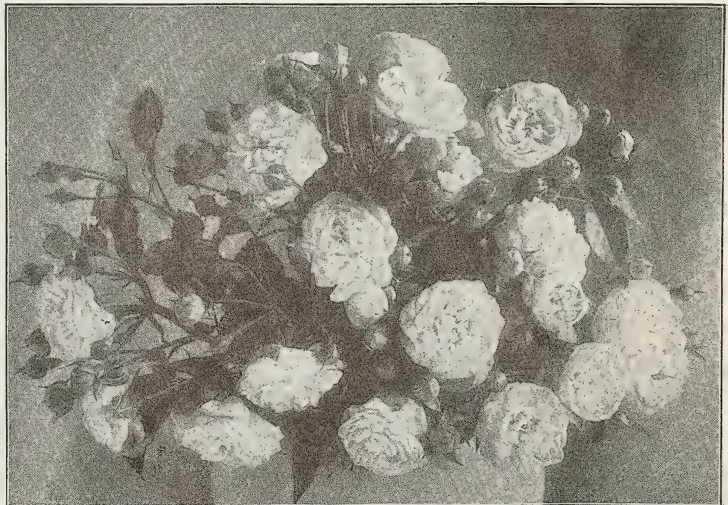
Margaret Dickson. For description, see under cut.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; fragrant; free bloomer. The largest variety known.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose color, with mossy buds and dark foliage.

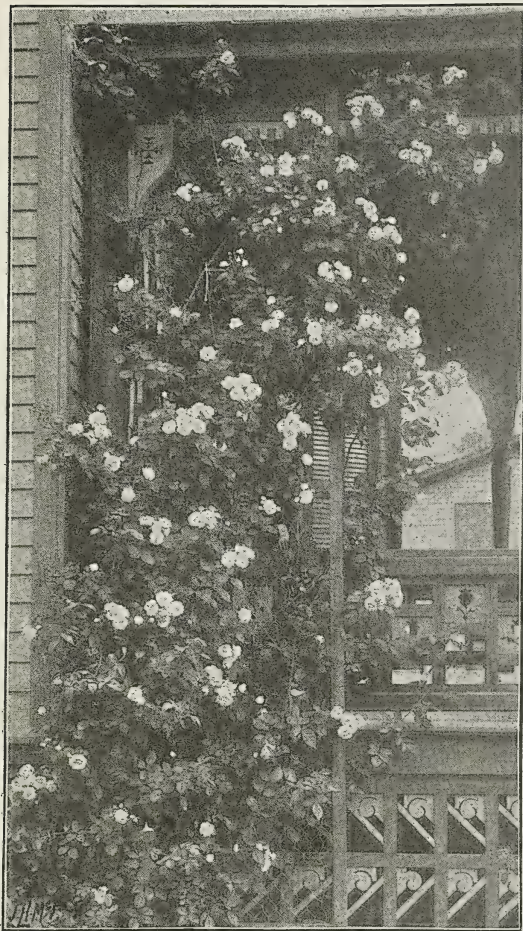
Persian Yellow. Small bright yellow flowers and delicate foliage. The finest of all hardy yellow Roses.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; free-bloomer.



CAROLINE MARNIESSE.

Small blush-white flowers, borne in clusters. A continuous bloomer from early summer until frost, and one of the best of all hardy Roses.

**BALTIMORE BELLE.**

A vigorous variety, with pale blush buds, opening into white flowers in large clusters. One of the most attractive and satisfactory climbers.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle. For description, see under cut.

Queen of the Prairie. Rosy red flowers.

Setigera. See Single Roses.

Crimson Rambler. For description, see under cut.

Yellow Rambler. A promising new yellow climber. Flowers clear yellow, borne in clusters. A strong, rapid grower.

Pink Rambler. Clear, light red flowers.

White Rambler. Pure white.

The Yellow, Pink, and White Ramblers resemble each other in all respects save color.

SINGLE ROSES.

With the increasing appreciation for single flowers, the Single Roses are beginning to claim the attention that their merits deserve. They are the native plants from which the gardener's art has produced such wonderful variation, and they are much more vigorous and healthy in growth than the double varieties.

ROSA RUGOSA. A valuable new species from Japan, with thick, shining foliage that is free from insect and mildew attacks. It thrives well on any soil, and in the salt spray near the ocean. Large single flowers borne in clusters during the sum-

ROSA RUGOSA, continued.

mer, and followed in autumn by large, bright red hips. A most desirable shrub for groups and hedges. See illustration, page 30.

Alba. White flowers.

Rubra. Deep rose flowers.

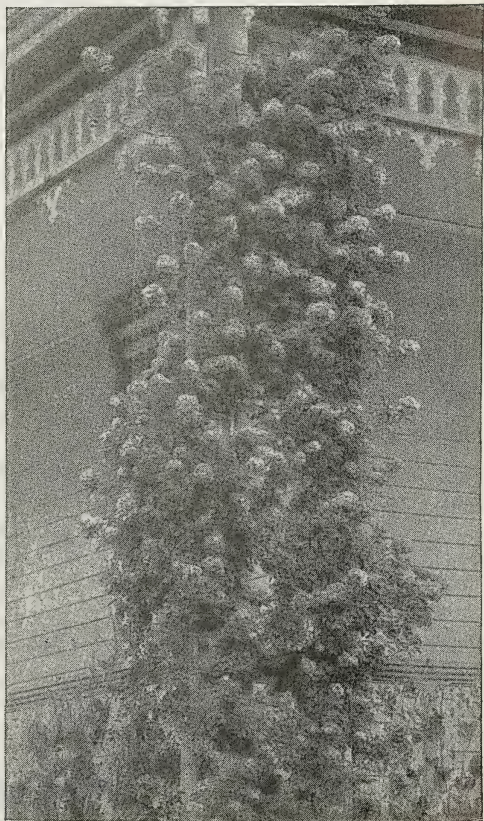
Madam G. Bruant. A hybrid Rugosa, with large, white semi double flowers. The rich, green foliage and clusters of long-pointed buds are especially beautiful.

ROSA Setigera (Prairie Rose). A valuable single pink climber, the parent of Baltimore Belle and Prairie Queen. Fine for planting in shrubberies, natural hedge rows, or to brighten swampy thickets. Flowers later than others, in July.

ROSA Nitida. A tall wild Rose, with deep pink flowers.

Sweetbrier. An old favorite, with delicate pink blossoms, borne in profusion. The foliage emits a spicy fragrance that perfumes the air in damp weather. The bright fruit makes the bush attractive after the flowers are gone. A good hedge plant. We can supply it in quantity. We are testing the new varieties of this species, known as Lord Penzance Hybrid Sweetbriers.

Memorial Rose (*Rosa Wichuraiana*, Trailing Rose). A distinct plant in all respects. It trails thickly along the ground, over rocks or embankments, growing 10 to 15 feet in a season, and may be used as a carpet plant under taller shrubs. It makes a good climber when trained up. The foliage is as beautiful as that of the Rugosa, being small, thick and lustrous; flowers single, creamy white, with golden stamens, and the fragrance of the Tea Rose. Excellent as a cut-flower. Blooms in July, after most others are gone.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER.**

A strong, rapid-growing Rose, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers. Very distinct and beautiful.



View in the Herbaceous Garden, Lincoln Park, Chicago.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERS.

This list comprises many of the old-time garden flowers, some recent introductions, and a number of our beautiful native wild flowers. There is a great advantage in establishing permanent garden beds, or borders on the lawn, of Hardy Perennials.

In narrow borders along house foundations, as an edging for taller shrubbery, or in bold masses among the shrubs, herbaceous plants are most satisfactory. They should be chosen in reference to color effect, size and vigor of growth, and time of blooming.

Given the dimensions and situation of a proposed bed, we can make a selection of plants and hardy bulbs that will give a succession of flowers from early spring until frost.

Most shrubs and trees produce their flowers in May and June, and perfect their seeds during the long summer, therefore plantations of them are usually bare of flowers except Hydrangeas, and devoid of interest from midsummer to the middle of October.

The tall-growing hardy flowers will remedy this with their brilliant colors. They are cheaper than shrubs, and give an immediate effect, continuing to increase from year to year. The expenditure of a few dollars in this way will transform the expression of a lawn that is sere and brown from the August drought. We recommend, and grow in quantity for this purpose, Aster, Bee Balm, Campanula, Coreopsis, Day Lily, Foxglove, Helianthus, Helenium, Hypericum, Iris, Milkweed, Pæonia, Phlox, Polygonum, Pyrethrum, Rudbeckia and Sedum.

Price, 10 to 25 cts. each. Some varieties we can furnish at \$4 to \$8 per 100.

✍ Besides the following we have many varieties and are rapidly extending this department.

ANEMONE, Japan. Large, single white blossoms with yellow stamens; blooms from September until frost.

ASTER. Showy native plants, graceful in habit and profuse bloomers, making an exceedingly pleasing appearance when massed in borders. White, blue and purple flowers.

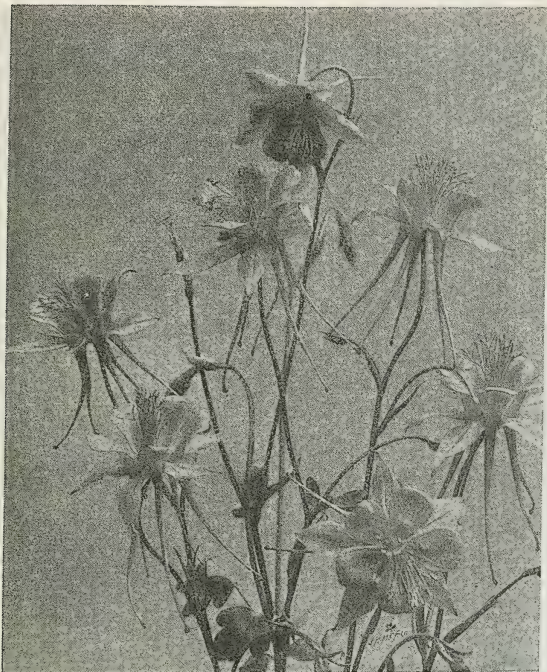
Novæ Anglæ roseus. Large, handsome rose-colored flowers.

Tataricus. Bright blue; very attractive.

BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo). An easily grown, vigorous plant, with long racemes of dark blue flowers.

BEE BALM (*Monarda didyma*). A showy plant of aromatic foliage, blooming all summer. The blossom-heads are composed of salvia-like red flowers in whorls. It should be more largely grown.

BLUE BELL (Grape Hyacinth). Small bright blue spikes, appearing among the earliest spring flowers.

**COLUMBINE, CHRYSANTHA.**

Lemon-yellow, with very long spurs; very graceful.

CACTUS (Prickly Pear). Low-growing native plants, with thick, spiny leaves and conspicuous yellow flowers. Thrives well in the driest places.

CAMPANULA (Blue Bells, Canterbury Bells). A good, thrifty plant, producing spikes of blue, bell-shaped flowers.

CENTAUREA macrocephala. A plant from the Caucasus. Large heads of yellow flowers.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia). Graceful plants, with delicate, long-spurred blossoms in different colors.

Canadensis (Wild Honeysuckle). Beautiful scarlet and yellow flowers.

Chrysantha. For description, see under cut.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Large, yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on long stems.

DAY LILY, Yellow (*Hemerocallis flava*). Clusters of large yellow Lilies.

Double Yellow. Showy clusters of tawny yellow double flowers, growing 4 feet high.

Blue. Graceful stalks of blue flowers.

White. For description, see under cut.

FOX-GLOVE. For description, see under cut, page 35.

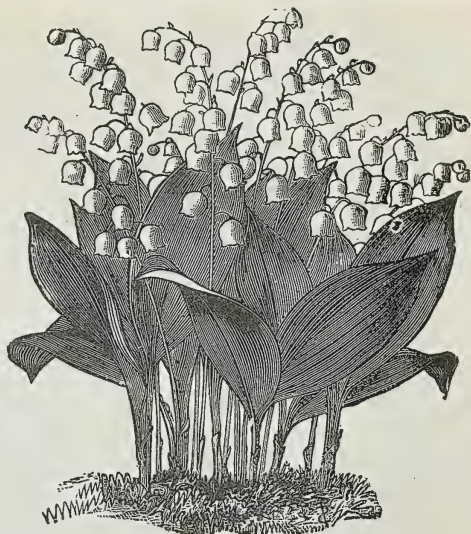
FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*). Small plants, with clusters of delicate blue flowers.

GAILLARDIA. A constant bloomer, deserving a place in all collections. Large, red flowers, bordered with yellow. Grows easily, and is good for cutting.

HEUCHERA. This is a new plant, with small crimson flowers.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower). Large, showy, free-blooming perennials, succeeding in any locality. Very fine planted in masses in the shrub border. Valuable for cutting when flowers are wanted in quantity for decoration. Flowers single, bright yellow.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort). A tall, distinct plant, bearing immense clusters of clear yellow flowers late in autumn. Height, 6 feet.

**LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.**

Old spring favorites, always admired and sought after. A clump of them once established in a half-shaded nook will increase in beauty for many years.

HOLLYHOCK. Favorite old garden plants, sending up tall stems, 4 to 6 feet high, bearing large, satiny flowers; colors white, yellow and red, to rich black-maroon. Very effective planted in dark corners against evergreens, or along garden walls.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. Low-growing plants, with large, bright yellow flowers, having conspicuous stamens. Bloom continuously throughout the summer.

IRIS (Fleur-de-lis). A class of plants of easy culture and beautiful flowers. They are well adapted to the garden, shrub borders, or the margins of water. The blooms are delicate in coloring and of most beautiful form, being, indeed, superior in effect to many rare orchids, while distinctly reminding one of these tropical importations.

German. For description, see under cut, opposite page.

**WHITE DAY LILY** (*Funkia subcordata*).

Clusters of large pure white flowers in midsummer. Fragrant and beautiful as an Easter lily. Leaves broad and handsome.

IRIS, Japan. Large, flat flowers, single and double, of bright, clear colors, or delicately traced. Unequaled for size, delicacy, and rich coloring. The new varieties are especially beautiful. Blooms in July.

Dwarf. A charming class, producing flowers in early spring.

KNIPHOFIA (Flame-flower, Tritoma). Broad tufts of grass-like foliage, from which ascend spikes of tubular flowers; deep scarlet in the bud, opening yellow, producing a shaded flame of color. Mulch in winter.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium). Spikes of white, blue or pink flowers, in many varieties.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. For description, see under cut, page 34.

LUPIN. Handsome blue, pea-shaped flowers, in spikes.

MILK-WEED (*Asclepias tuberosa*, Butterfly Weed). A beautiful plant for dry situations and shrubberies. Large heads of brilliant orange flowers.

PEONY, Herbaceous. A stately-growing plant, bearing very large flowers, in many beautiful colors.

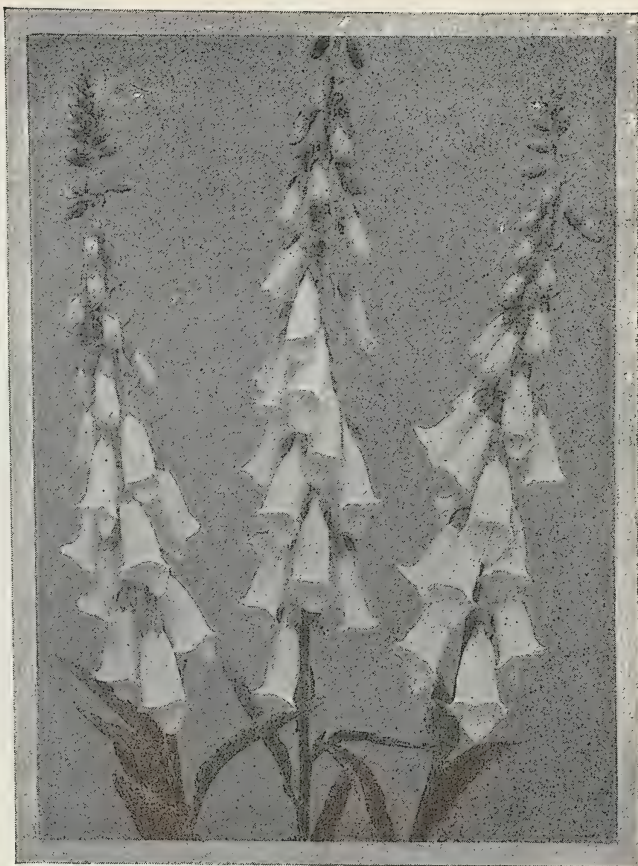
Tree. Larger and handsomer than the above, but not so easily grown.

PHLOX. A beautiful and effective class of hardy perennials, whether planted in quantity or singly. Great improvement has been recently made in color, which covers a wide range. They are among the most popular late summer bloomers.

PINK, White (Scotch Pink). Tufts of silvery foliage and white flowers, resembling the carnation in appearance and spicy fragrance.

Grass. A quick-spreading plant, covered with dainty white flowers. A good cover plant for bare ground under taller plants or shrubs.

Moss. A creeper, with thick, mossy foliage and masses of bright pink flowers in May. Grows well in dry ground, which it covers admirably. There is also a white variety.



FOXGLOVE.

A stately old-fashioned plant, with spikes of flowers in numerous shades, from purple to white.



GERMAN IRIS.

Great variety of exquisite flowers, in which nearly every shade of color is represented. The above illustration shows a German Iris in a group of shrubs and flowers.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bell-flower). Large, solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches; a very attractive perennial.

POLYGONUM (Knot-weed). Handsome, vigorous plants, which spread by the roots, thereby limiting their usefulness to locations where that habit will not be a detriment.

Amplexicaule (Mountain Fleece). Showy sprays of fine white flowers, in September. May be planted with shrubs, where it is a very ornamental plant.

Cuspidatum. Tall, arching stems, of a tropical appearance. 6 feet in height.

Sachalinense. Similar to, but larger than the above. Recently boomed as a novelty for a forage plant.

POPPY MALLOW (*Callirhoe*). A trailing plant, with fine cut foliage and a succession of large, deep, crimson flowers. Good for covering beds of spring bulbs.

PYRETHRUM. A pleasing class of garden plants with fern-like leaves and flowers resembling the china aster. Red and White.

Uliginosum. A tall, upright bush, of light green foliage and single white flowers, borne in profusion in September. It might appropriately be called Hardy Marguerite.

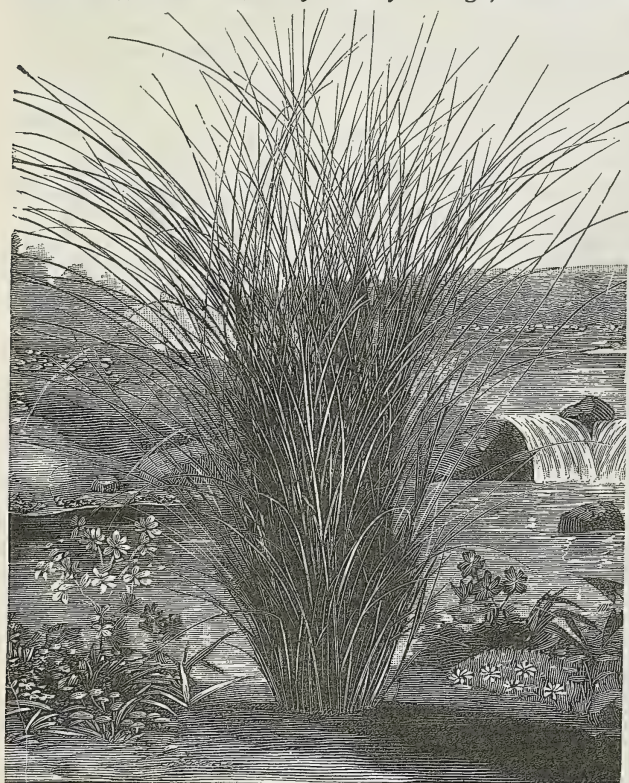


RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower).

Showy, single yellow flowers, with a deep purple center, blooming all summer.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower). For description, see under cut.

Golden Glow. A worthy novelty. Large, handsome double yellow flowers, much like the dahlia.



EULALIA GRACILLIMA.

The most graceful and attractive sort; leaves slender,

SEDUM spectabile. A dwarf plant, with light green leaves, and showy, flat heads of rose-colored flowers. A late bloomer. Valuable for edging beds.

YUCCA filamentosa. A fine hardy plant with evergreen leaves, lance-shaped, having peculiar whitish filaments. The flowers are on tall spikes, and are creamy white, bell-shaped.

ORNAMENTAL ♥ ♥ GRASSES.

The Ornamental Grasses form beautiful groups, or additions to beds of flowering shrubs. They are especially valuable to break up stiff lines in shrubbery and to add an element of grace to the landscape.

EULALIA. Graceful and showy throughout the season; will grow in wet ground, and form pretty plumes for winter decoration. 15 cts.

Japonica. Green foliage.

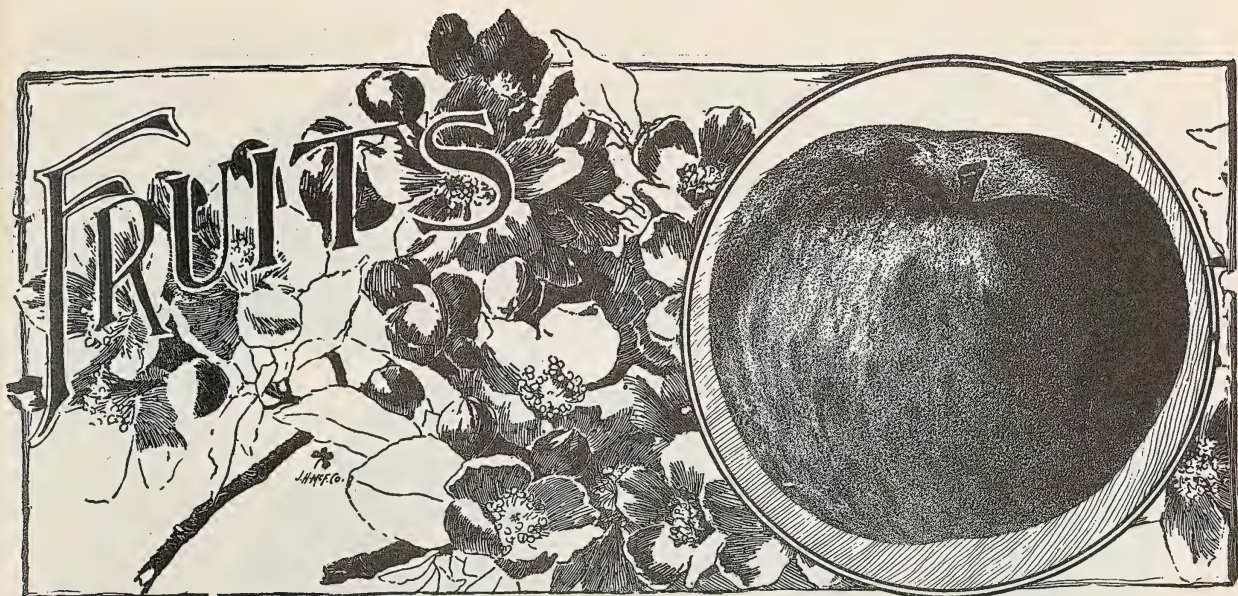
Variegata. Leaves striped.

Zebrina. Leaves variegated in cross bands.

Gracillima. For description, see under cut.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Erianthus ravennæ*). Plumes of dark pearly color; height 8 feet. When well grown an exceedingly beautiful and decorative Grass.

BAMBOO (*Arundo donax*). Height 8 to 12 feet. Hardy. Of a very distinct and tropical appearance. 50 cts.



In our old and extensive orchards most of the varieties here listed, and many others that have been discarded, have been tested. While some varieties will thrive anywhere under good culture, the loss entailed by planting and cultivating poor varieties is great, and emphasizes the importance of planting tested kinds. Many good varieties will occasionally fail to produce satisfactory crops through lack of culture and fertility, or insects and fungus.

CULTURE.—For orchard fruits, the ground should be kept thoroughly cultivated and fertilized for the first few years. The cheapest way to do this is to grow potatoes or garden vegetables between the trees. If trees must be planted in sod, keep them growing rapidly by mulching, as directed on the first page.

Any questions as to culture, pruning, insect and fungous diseases will be cheerfully answered by letter. See Certificate below, showing our stock to be free from scale.

DISTANCES TO PLANT TREES AND PLANTS.

Apples	30 x 30 feet,	48 trees	per acre.
Pears, Standard	25 x 25 "	70 "	"
" Dwarf	12 x 12 "	300 "	"
Peaches, Plums and Apricots	18 x 18 "	135 "	"
Strong-growing Cherries	20 x 20 "	110 "	"
Grapes	10 x 16 "	275 vines	"
Asparagus	2 x 5 "	4,250 plants	"
Currants and Gooseberries	2 x 4 "	5,450 bushes	"
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 x 6 "	2,420 plants	"
Strawberries	1 x 2 "	14,500 "	"

APPLES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$15 per 100; 6 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each. Larger trees, 30 to 50 cts. each.

THE VARIETIES ARE GIVEN IN ABOUT THE ORDER OF RIPENING.

SUMMER.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety of value. Medium size, skin translucent yellow, with waxy surface; flesh yellow; sprightly acid. July. Usually bears the first year after planting.

Harvest. Medium size, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and juicy; rather acid. Ripens in July, but may be used for cooking much earlier.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, deep crimson, which takes a bright polish; flesh juicy. A vigorous and productive tree. A good early market and dessert Apple.

Sweet Bough (Early Bough). Large, pale yellow; very tender and sweet. An excellent variety for baking.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). A Russian variety of value; fruit above medium size, handsome, yellow, covered with streaks of crimson; flesh tender, juicy and pleasant. August.

AUTUMN.

Gravenstein. Large, round, red and yellow; flesh firm, brittle, juicy; high flavor, subacid. Tree vigorous and productive. A long time in ripening during August and September. The best market Apple of its season, and deservedly popular. Sept.

Maiden's Blush. Large, round, pale yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh tender and pleasant, but not high-flavored. Tree a vigorous grower; a very good market sort.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

JAMAICA, N. Y., July 10, 1897.

I hereby certify that during the month of July, 1897, I have re-examined the nursery stock which Isaac Hicks & Son have on hand, and find no trace of the San José Scale on said stock.

F. A. SIRRINE, Entomologist.

**SUTTON BEAUTY.**

Medium; red and yellow; quality very good; good keeper.

AUTUMN APPLES, continued.

Porter. Large, oblong, bright yellow; flesh tender; rich, aromatic flavor. A very good fall Apple.

Twenty-Ounce. Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped with purplish red. A good cooking and market Apple. Flavor second quality.

Fall Pippin. Very large, round, rich yellow; flesh yellow, firm, tender, creamy and excellent flavor for dessert or cooking; tree vigorous and productive. An old and well-known variety, more subject to apple scab than some others. It ripens in late autumn and keeps into midwinter.

Red Bietigheimer. A German variety. Fruit large to very large; cream-colored ground, covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with pleasant flavor; tree a free grower and very productive. A worthy variety.

Wealthy. Medium size, skin oily, dark red; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, subacid. Tree a free grower and early bearer. October and November. Resembles the Fameuse.

McIntosh Red. A good-sized Apple, resembling the well-known and popular Fameuse, the flesh being tender, white and sprightly. It is too soft for market.

WINTER.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Small to medium in size, round, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, with crim-

son streaks, very tender, crisp, spicy and melting. One of the finest dessert fruits. November and December.

Hubbardston (Hubbardston's Nonesuch). Large, handsome, yellow, mostly covered with red; flesh tender, fine-grained, with an excellent and distinct flavor; tree upright and productive. Does not keep after midwinter.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield Seek-no-Further). Medium to large; dull red and russet. Tender, rich, spicy, fine flavor. Ripens from early winter to midwinter.

Smokehouse. Large, flat, red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and crisp; aromatic. An early and prolific bearer. Widely grown and popular. October to January.

Baltzby. Large, yellow, sweet. Our best winter sweet Apple. October to January.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round; green or greenish yellow when ripe; flesh yellow and fine-grained, tender, with a rich subacid flavor. A great favorite for cooking. A standard winter Apple. November to March.

Bellflower. Medium to large; pale yellow with blush cheek; flesh very tender, crisp, juicy, with a delicate spicy flavor; core large. Succeeds best on rather light soils.

WINTER APPLES, continued.

Fallawater. Very large, flat; skin smooth, dark green, with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white; coarse-grained; mild subacid. A very strong grower and productive bearer of large, late-keeping fruit, valuable for market and cooking. November to April.

Grimes' Golden. For description, see under cut.

Mann. Large, greenish yellow, with a brownish cheek; subacid. Valuable as a late keeper.

King (King of Tompkins County). A large, handsome red Apple of fair quality. Tree a good grower and moderate bearer.

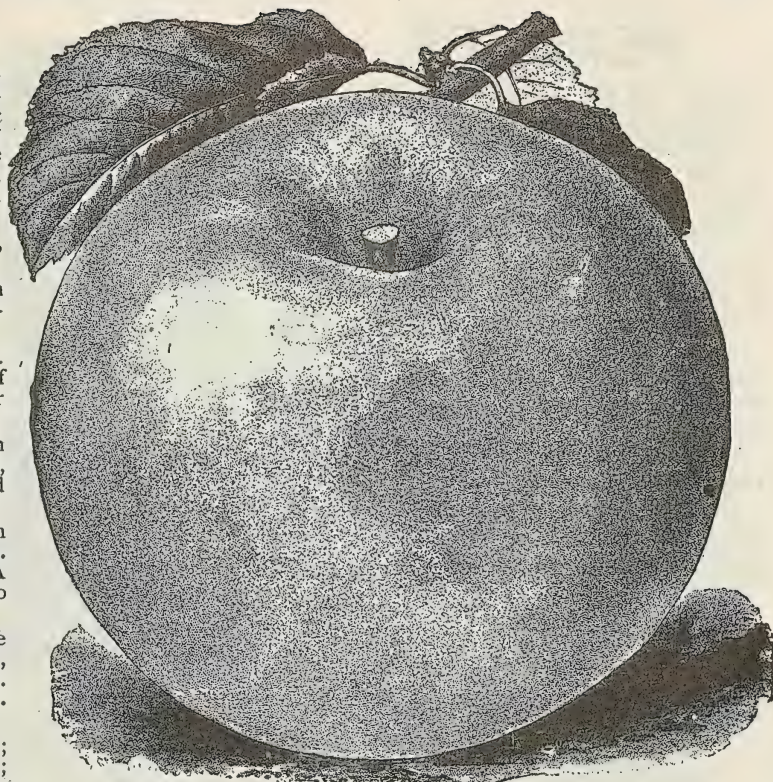
Spitzenburgh (Esopus). Larger rich red apple, with crisp yellow flesh, of a spicy acid flavor. A good keeper.

Baldwin. Large, red, with yellow on one side; crisp, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. A standard variety. November to April.

Roxbury Russet. Medium or large size, russet; flesh greenish white, crisp, with a fine subacid flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Keeps late.

Peck's Pleasant. Medium to large; waxen yellow, with blush cheek; resembles the Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, fine-grained, crisp and brittle. We regard it as the best-flavored Apple. December to March.

Long Island Russet. A small to medium-sized yellow and russet Apple. The tree is most vigorous and productive, and the fruit keeps till May.



NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

A famous Apple, originating on Long Island. Fruit dull green; flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp, with fine aroma and delicious flavor; late keeper. Tree a feeble grower. It succeeds well in many parts of Long Island. Jan. to May.

Sutton Beauty. For description, see under cut, page 38.

Ben Davis. Medium size; handsome deep red; flesh firm, white, subacid; a good shipper and late keeper; productive, but lacking in flavor. Tree vigorous and early bearer. January to April.

Newtown Pippin. For description, see under cut.

Other Varieties: Talman's Sweet, Northern Spy, Early Ripe.

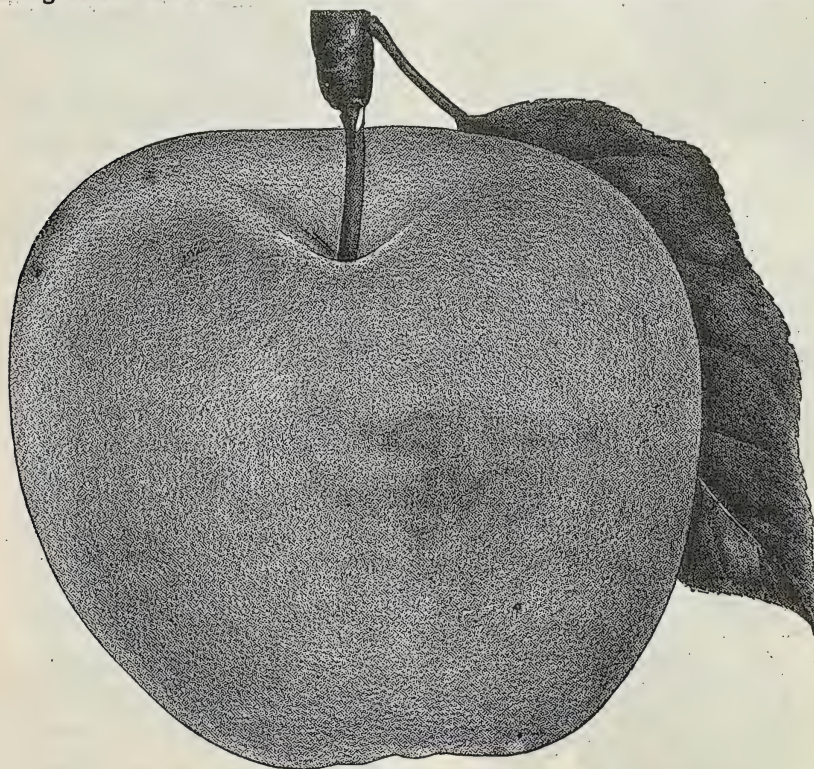
CRAB APPLES.

For preserving, jellies, and ornament.

Montreal Beauty. Large size of its class; yellow and rich red; flesh rich, firm, acid. September and October.

Transcendent. One of the best early varieties. Golden yellow, with a red cheek. September.

Hyslop. Fruit large; in clusters; rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh yellow, subacid. Tree productive and a strong grower



GRIMES' GOLDEN.

Above medium size; yellow, with russet spots; yellowish white flesh, with an agreeable flavor. November.

PEACHES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, extra stocky, 15 cts. each, \$12 per 100. Two years transplanted, 20 to 25 cts. Order early for large quantities.

For early bearing and general satisfactory results no fruit tree exceeds the Peach. They will commence to bear sixteen months after planting, and produce abundant crops nearly every year. Fertilize with wood-ashes or potash. A new supply of trees should be planted every two or three years, in order to keep up a succession. This list is nearly in order of ripening.

Early Rivers. Large, white, juicy.

Troth's Early. Medium; white; good.

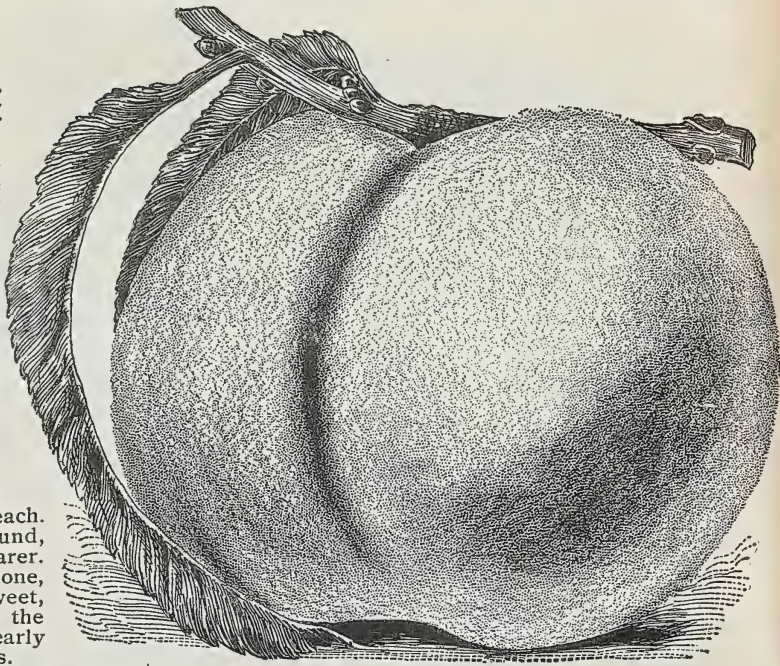
Lady Ingold. A handsome yellow Peach, resembling Crawford's Early. August.

Champion. Large; creamy white and juicy. Said to be one of the most frost proof of Peaches. An excellent early Peach.

Mountain Rose. Above medium size, round, white; tree thrifty, and an abundant bearer.

Yellow St. John. A large yellow freestone, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and high flavored. One of the best early Peaches.

Early York (Honest John). A large, beautiful white Peach. A valuable variety.



CROSBY.

Medium size; bright yellow flesh, firm, sweet and good. It has stood many severe winters in New England.

Foster. A very large Peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but earlier in ripening.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow Peach of good quality; tree vigorous and productive. September.

Oldmixon. A productive variety that succeeds well in all localities. Flesh white, red at the stone, flavor excellent. A favorite canning variety.

Crosby. For description, see under cut.

Wheatland. Considered an improvement on Crawford's Late, and ripening just in advance of it.

Stephen's Rareripe. Large, oblong; white flesh; red skin; a heavy bearer. October.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, juicy, melting, with a vinous flavor.

Elberta. For description, see under cut.

Susquehanna. Very large; rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek. A handsome and valuable variety for table use or canning.

Crawford's Late. A standard variety. Large; yellow, red at the stone.

Stump the World. Medium size; creamy white, juicy and high-flavored. Unexcelled for preserving.

Chair's Choice. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm and of good quality.

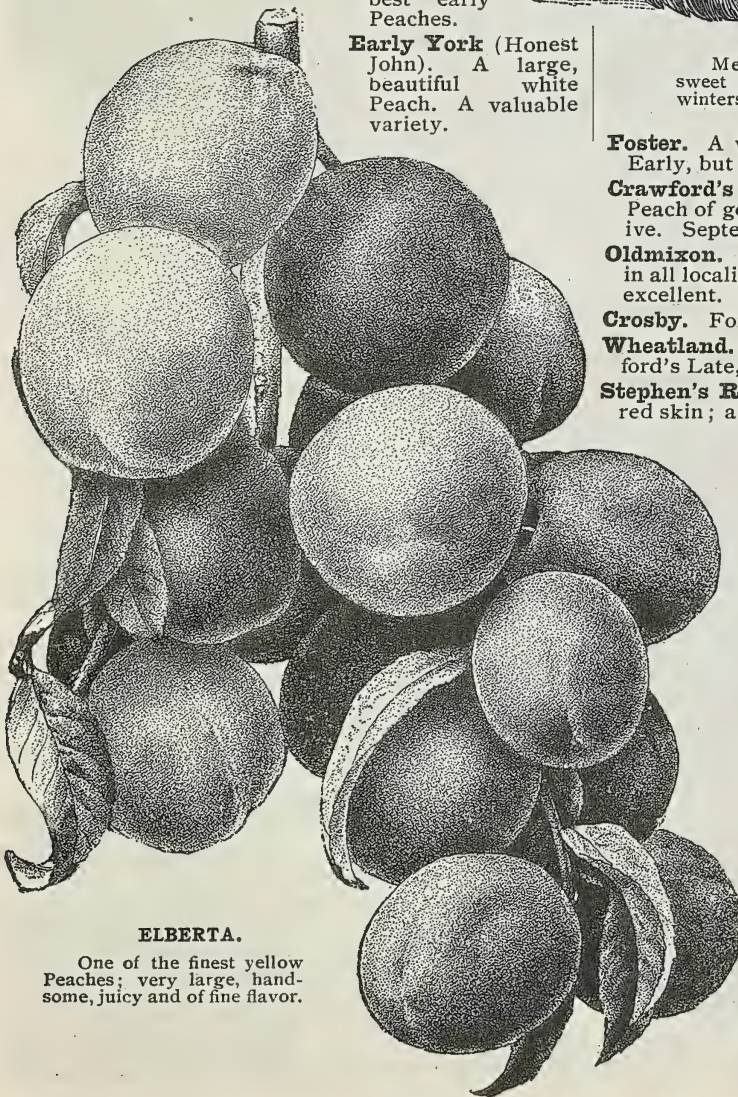
Hill's Chili. Medium size, yellow, hardy, productive.

Globe. Large, golden yellow, firm, sweet and delicious; a rapid grower and good bearer.

Keyport White. Medium to large, pure white; flesh firm, not juicy; productive.

Smock. Medium to large, yellow, moderately juicy to dry; very late; sometimes it does not ripen here.

Picquet's Late. Large, yellow with red cheek; late, not always ripening well.



ELBERTA.

One of the finest yellow Peaches; very large, handsome, juicy and of fine flavor.

PEARS.

Prices, 5 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100. Larger trees, transplanted and grown one or two years, with numerous fibrous roots, 40 to 60 cts. each.

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d'Ete). Small; flesh white, melting, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens very early. July.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; yellow with a red cheek; sweet and sprightly. Our best early dessert Pear.

Osband's Summer. Medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek; flesh white, granular, with sweet flavor. Ripens in early August.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, long; yellow, with red cheek; flesh fine grained, melting and of excellent flavor. It resembles the Bartlett, but is much earlier. It should be picked a week before it would ripen on the tree and be ripened in the house, otherwise it softens at the center. It ripens in August. A valuable Pear, that should be in every garden.

Bartlett. A standard sort, too well known to need description; bears young and abundantly. Ripens in August and September, and is an excellent variety for dessert and preserving.

Tyson. Medium size; bright yellow; flesh juicy, sugary and aromatic; a regular bearer.

Belle Lucrative. Above medium size; melting, very juicy and sweet; subject to fungous attacks. September.

Boussock. Large, russet yellow; flesh melting and of excellent flavor. The tree is a strong, large grower; a valuable market Pear. October.

Sheldon. Large, greenish russet and red; flesh coarse, of fine flavor; productive. September and October.

Howell. Rather large; waxen, yellow and russet; flesh granular, with a rich subacid flavor; a profuse bearer, and good for preserving.

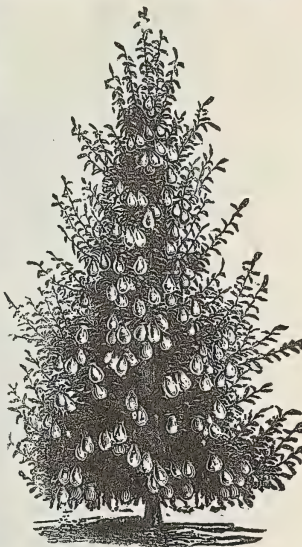
Seckel. Fruit small, brown, with deep red cheek. Flesh very fine-grained, sweet and juicy; the richest and highest-flavored Pear known. Tree of small size and slow growth. Early to mid-autumn.

Anjou. For description, see under cut.

Bosc (Beurre Bosc). Large, long, russet; flesh buttery, juicy, with rich and excellent flavor. November. It requires clay soil to reach perfection. 40 to 50 cts.

Kieffer. Large to very large; yellow, russet with red cheek; very juicy and of a peculiar flavor, disliked by some when not properly grown and ripened. The general appearance of the tree is distinct; its growth is exceedingly vigorous, with dark, lustrous foliage. Some Long Island farmers have found it very profitable for market. It should be severely thinned when the fruit is small. December. Low rates in quantity.

Winter Nelis. Medium, dull russet; flesh fine-grained, with rich, sprightly flavor. November and December. 40 to 50 cts.



Dwarf Pear Tree.



ANJOU PEAR.

Large, green and russet; flesh white, buttery, with a rich, vinous flavor; very productive. October and November.

New Varieties, Not Tested Here.

Price, small trees, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Wilder. A beautiful early Pear; yellow, slightly bluish; flesh yellow, good flavor. August. 50 cts.

Vermont Beauty. Medium size, yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh juicy, aromatic. Ripens after Seckel. 50 cts.

Koonce. Medium to large, handsome; yellow, with bright red cheek; spicy, juicy, sweet. Early. Ripens in August. 50 cts.

DWARF PEARS.

Price, 2 and 3 years old, 30 cts. each.

The following varieties, grafted on quince roots, succeed as dwarfs, and are valuable for small gardens: **Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Anjou and Seckel.**

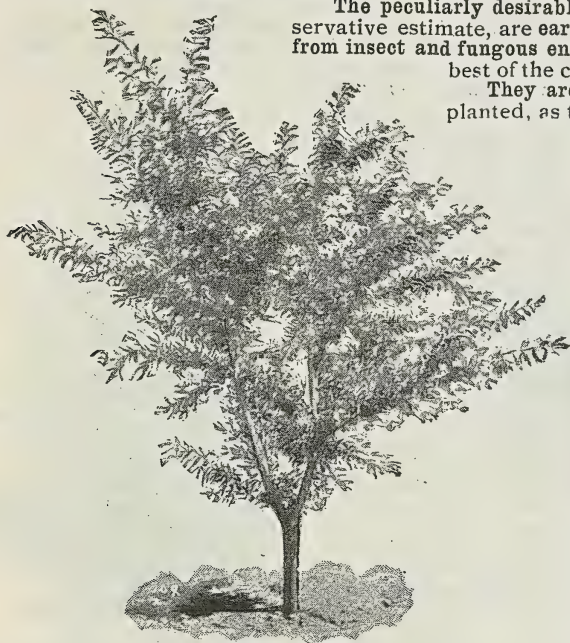
JAPAN PLUMS.

Price, 30 to 40 cents each.

This new class of fruit we have thoroughly tested, and strongly recommended its planting in gardens and orchards. After one or two years the trees bear heavy annual crops of delicious fruits.

The peculiarly desirable features presented by these Japanese Plums on a conservative estimate, are earliness, great productiveness and almost complete freedom from insect and fungous enemies. The quality is good, but not always equal to the best of the common Plums.

They are the best Plums for Long Island, and should be largely planted, as they are very profitable for market.



3-year Plum Tree.

Red June. A medium to large vermillion-red Plum; very showy. Flesh moderately juicy, of subacid, pleasant quality, but not as rich as some others. The best early Plum.

Abundance. Medium to large, globular; yellow, mostly covered with red. Flesh firm and juicy, sweet and good when fully ripe. The tree is very productive, and the loads of fruit that young trees carry astonish all who see them. The fruit should be severely thinned out and the branches tied up. Ripens in early August.

Berckmans. Medium size; flesh very sweet, moderately juicy. Tree productive.

Burbank. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, rich and sugary. The best flavored variety we have tested; the tree is very productive. Ripens last part of August.

Georgeson. Medium to large; flesh clear yellow, firm, sweet and good. The best yellow variety.

Wickson. Very large; the largest Japan Plum; color, maroon red. Flesh firm and long-keeping, of good quality; a promising new variety.

Hale. A handsome globular, red-speckled Plum. Flesh soft and juicy, of good quality and peach-like flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. A very promising new variety, just introduced.

Chabot. For description, see under cut.

Satsuma. Large; very dark red; flesh blood-red, acid, of fair quality when fully ripe. Productive and late.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

The varieties of the common or European Plum (*Prunus domestica*) do best on heavy land, but will grow well on any soil if given applications of ground bone and potash.

Bradshaw. Fruit large, oval, reddish purple; flesh yellow, rather coarse, juicy and good. Tree very vigorous and has good foliage.

Empire. Fruit large, dark purple; good quality. Tree productive and vigorous.

German Prune. Fruit long-oval, purple, with white bloom; flesh green, sweet. Tree a poor grower.

Green Gage. Round, small, green fruit. The flavor is exceedingly sweet and rich, unequaled by any other. Tree of dwarfish, slow growth.

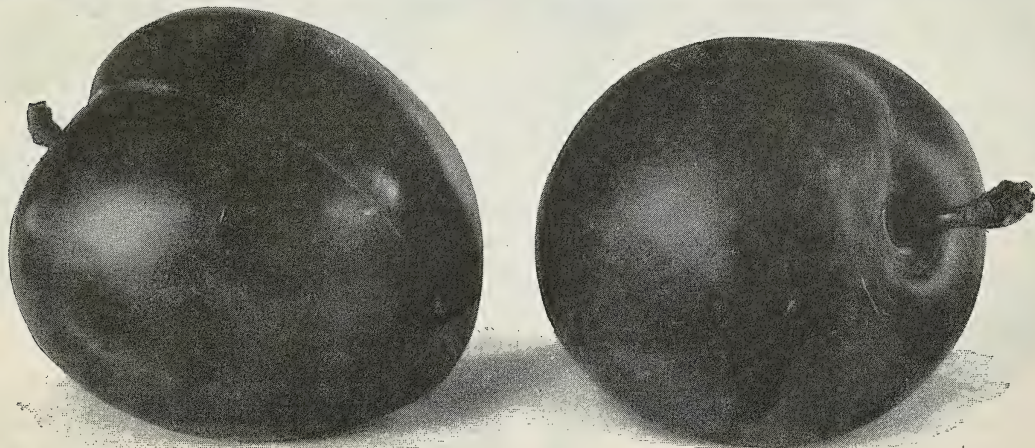
Italian Prune (Fellenburg). Large, dark blue, sweet, and of good quality for dessert or preserving.

Lombard. Medium to large, dark red; flesh deep yellow, of pleasant flavor, but not rich. The tree is one of the most vigorous of the Plum family, and is productive and well adapted to light soils.

Monarch. Very large, dark purplish blue. Tree robust, productive.

PERSIMMON, AMERICAN.

A large, handsome tree, with lustrous leaves. Will grow in wet ground. Skin and flesh of fruit brick-red, soft and sweet after frost.



CHABOT PLUM.

A large, dull red Plum, with thick white bloom. Medium to good quality.

CHERRIES.

Price, 40 cts. each.

The Cherries are among the most satisfactory fruits to raise for home use. They grow well on all Long Island soils, and annually set large crops.

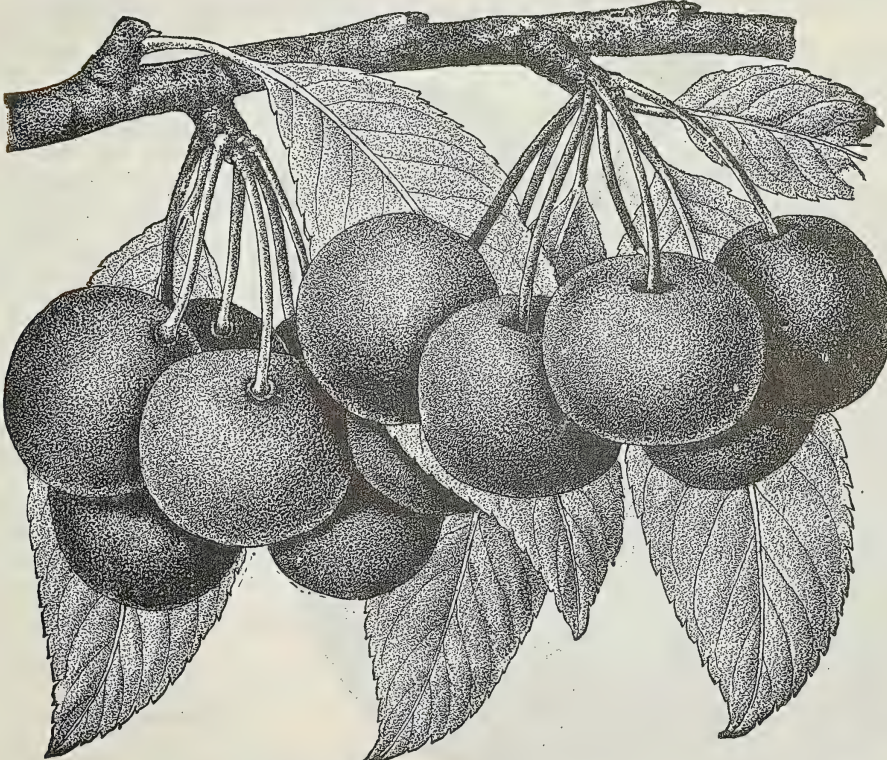
Cherries may be divided into four groups:

HEARTS, with soft flesh, heart-shaped, sweet. The dark red varieties are in this class. This and the next are sometimes called "Oxhearts."

BIGARREAUS, with hard flesh, heart-shaped, sweet, mostly of the lighter colors.

DUKES. Like the above, but with acid or sub-acid fruit.

MORELLOS (Sour Cherries). Flesh sour; tree smaller than the others, with slender branches and narrow leaves.



WINDSOR CHERRY.

Large, mottled red; very firm and juicy, of good quality. The tree is upright, vigorous and a heavy bearer. A desirable late Cherry, as it hangs a long time, and rots but little.

HEART CHERRIES.

Gov. Wood. Bright red, soft, sweet and good.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; amber color, with a red cheek; very tender, melting, sweet. Ripens early, just before Tartarian. Tree thrifty.

Black Tartarian. Fruit very large, nearly black. Flesh dark purple, firm, sweet and juicy, with a small pit. Tree a rapid grower. The long, upright branches of this variety, hung with luscious fruits, are a beautiful sight.

Downer's Late Red. Medium size; red and amber; flesh tender, melting, rich; not good till fully ripe. This variety is late, and hangs on the tree after it is ripe without decaying, as many other kinds do. Ripens first half of July. The birds molest it but little, as it ripens about the time of the wild Mazzards.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Rockport. Large; clear red, shaded with amber; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich. Ripens early. Tree upright and vigorous.

Yellow Spanish. Very large, often an inch in diameter; waxy yellow, with a light red cheek; flesh firm, and of fine, rich flavor.

Napoleon. For description, see under cut.

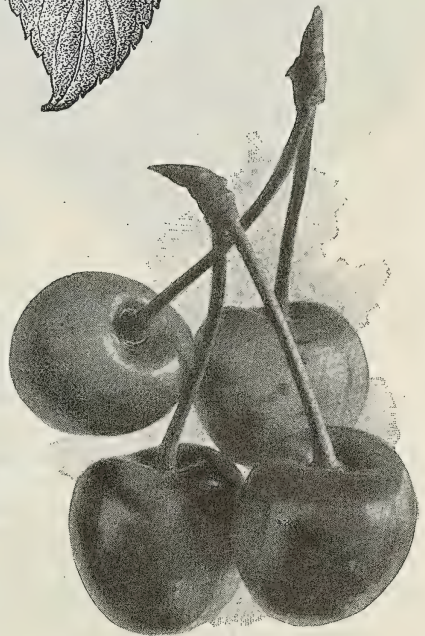
Windsor. For description, see under cut.

Elkhorn (Tradescant's Black Heart). Large, heart-shaped, black, firm. Not juicy. Fine high flavor. Late.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. The largest of all the black Bigarreau Cherries. The fruit grows in clusters; the flesh is dark, tender and very juicy.

DUKE CHERRIES.

Mayduke. Large, round, red, changing to nearly black when ripe. Flesh very juicy and melting; acid. Quite early.



NAPOLEON CHERRY.

Very large, heart-shaped, pale yellow and amber, shaded with deep red. Flesh very firm and of good flavor. Ripens after mid-season. Tree vigorous and productive.

MORELLO CHERRIES.

This class are excellent for cooking and preserving.
Early Richmond (English Pie Cherry). Small to medium, red, very juicy, acid. Tree productive.
Montmorency. Large, round, bright red; moderately sour. A good bearer, which fruits young.
Morello (English Morello). Medium to large; dark red to nearly black. Flavor a rich acid, with some astringency. It ripens after midsummer.

APRICOTS.

Price, 40 cents each.

The Apricot is hardy and vigorous here, being similar in its requirements to the peach. It is so rich and delicious that in a locality so favorable its culture is well worth the slight care required. The home-grown

fruits will be vastly superior in quality to the showy but insipid fruits shipped east from California. As it blossoms early and is injured by frost, it should be planted on a northern or western exposure, to retard its flowering. The blossoms are white, and the tree in full bloom is a most beautiful object.

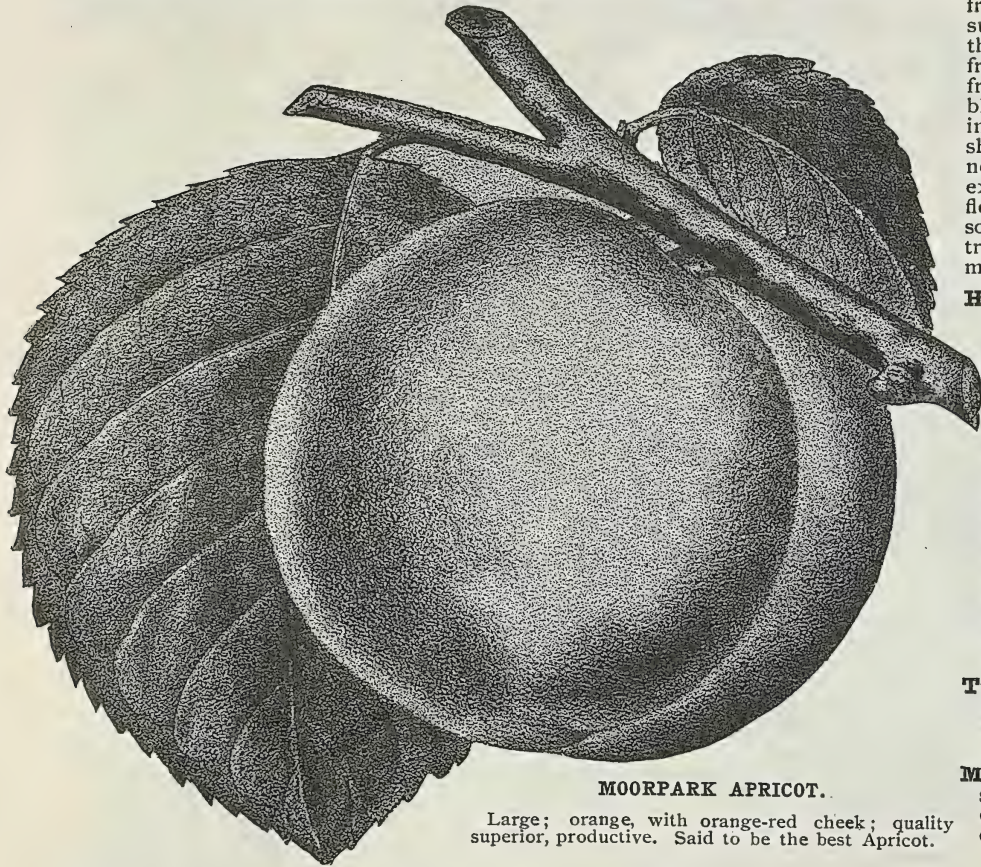
Harris. Remarkable for size, beauty and productivity. Fruit large, and of a rich golden yellow, with a faint blush on the sunny side; of first quality, and a perfect freestone. It is an early and abundant bearer. Is as large as the best grown in California, and much better in quality. It is considered one of the best for home use and for market. Ripens middle of July.

Turkish. Large size, orange-yellow; of rich and aromatic flavor; productive. August.

Moorpark. For description of this standard sort, see under cut.

MOORPARK APRICOT.

Large; orange, with orange-red cheek; quality superior, productive. Said to be the best Apricot.



QUINCES.

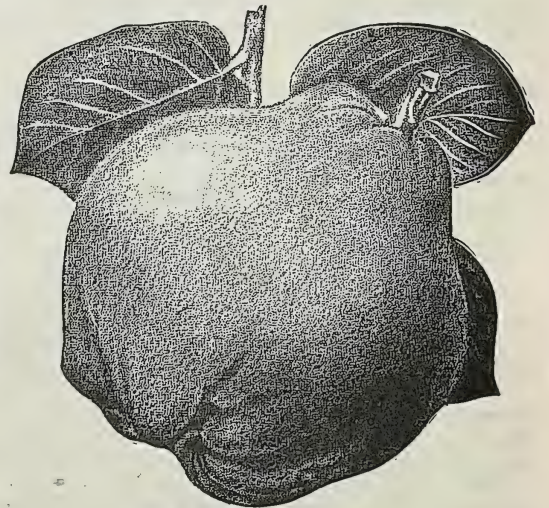
Price, 3 to 4 years old, fine plants, 40 cts. each.

The Quince grows well in any good soil, but prefers a deep, moist loam. On the south side of Long Island they do well in moist ground near streams. For preserving they are much used, and should be included in every family garden. For local market they are profitable. It should be noted that the Quince is vastly improved by spraying it with Bordeaux mixture, which protects the fruit and foliage from fungous attacks. Also, it is worth remembering that while the Quince will stand much abuse and yet bear some fruit, it will do so much better with care and attention that it would be far better to give the latter. Carefully handled trees produce fruit of the highest market value.

Rea. The fruit resembles the Orange Quince, but is larger and earlier to ripen. Tree a small grower, and not so productive as the others.

Orange (Apple). Large, roundish, irregular; flesh firm, cooking tender, of excellent flavor. Ripens after mid-autumn. This is the old standard sort, more extensively grown than any other.

Champion. For description of this variety, see under cut.



CHAMPION QUINCE.

Originated in Fairfield county, Conn. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the Quince, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size. Flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties. Flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later, and keeps till February.

GRAPES.

Price, 2 years old, 20 to 25 cts. each, \$10 to \$20 per 100. Extra size, 3 years old, 30 cts. each.

Grapes are easily grown by any one, and on the smallest bit of ground. There is room along any garden fence or walk for two dozen vines to furnish this most delicious of fruits from August till November.

The vines will fruit under unfavorable conditions, but good culture, pruning and spraying pay, if fruit of best quality is desired. Protecting the clusters as soon as formed by a 2-pound paper bag, prevents injury from fungus, storm and birds.

Cottage. Bunch small; berry large, black; pulp tough, sweet. A good early black variety.

Moore's Early. Large; black; good flavor.

Delaware. This early Grape is very distinct from all others, and worthy the care necessary to grow it. Bunch and berry small; skin thin, light red, translucent; exceedingly sweet and aromatic.

Brighton. Bunch medium to large; berries above medium in size, dark red; flesh tender, with small pulp of very good quality. Vine vigorous, productive. A hybrid, partly, of the European Grapes. In the foggy climate of Long Island it mildews, and is worthless unless sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

Lady. Bunch and berry medium size; greenish yellow; tender and sweet; early.

Martha. Berries large, pale yellow; sweet and juicy, slightly foxy in flavor. A good early white Grape.

Worden. Berry very large, black; skin and pulp tender and sweet. Ripens ten days ahead of Concord, and is superior in quality.

Green Mountain. Berry of medium size, white; pulp tender, juicy, very sweet and rich.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond). Berry large, white, translucent; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive.



NIAGARA GRAPE.

Bunch large, compact; berry large; skin pale yellow or white; flesh tender, sweet; vine vigorous and productive. The handsomest white Grape, ripening in midseason with Concord.

Concord. Bunches compact, large; berries large; skin black and tender; flesh juicy and sweet. Extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness, and the fine appearance of its clusters have rendered Concord the most popular Grape.

Herbert. Berry medium size, black; tender, sweet and rich.

Niagara. For description, see under cut.

Salem. Bunch and berry large, dull red; tender, or good flavor.

Agawam. Bunch and berry large, dull reddish brown; flesh tender.

Catawba. Berries large, deep coppery red; juicy, sweet and aromatic. Too late to ripen here except in sheltered places or near water.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

The best foreign variety. Berry very large, dark red. Bush gorgous, healthy and productive. \$2 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price, 2-year-old bushes, \$1.50 per doz.

Gooseberries thrive in any garden soil, and are very satisfactory for home use.

Downing. Medium to large, pale green, very good; bush upright, spiny, productive.

Smith's Improved. Yellowish green, excellent in quality. A delicious berry for dessert, and good for cooking.

Industry. For description, see under cut.

CURRENTS.

Price, 2-year-old bushes, \$1 per doz.

Currents are early grown, and are naturally fruitful. The worm is readily controlled by hellebore powder.

Cherry. Very large, dark red berries; clusters moderately short; quite acid.

Versailles. Large, closely resembling Cherry, but slightly less acid; bunches long; productive and valuable.

Fay's Prolific. Very large berry; sprightly and acid; on long stems; easily picked. A most popular new variety, preferring heavy soil.

White Grape. For description, see under cut.

Victoria. A prolific early variety. Berry smaller than the others; of good quality.

Black Naples. Large black bunches; berries small, with a strong musky flavor.

Black Champion. Large berries, black; flavor mild and good.

Lee's Prolific. Good for cooking, jams, etc.



RASPBERRIES.

Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

The soil for Raspberries should be prepared the same as for strawberries, and the plants set in rows 7 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row.

RED AND YELLOW.

Miller Red. Berry large; firm; bright red.

Marlboro. Bright scarlet fruit of large size. Early.

Cuthbert. For description, see under cut.

Shaffer's Colossal. Very large, dull purplish berries, soft and rather acid. It is the most prolific and vigorous variety we have tested.

Columbian. A new variety, resembling the last, but sweeter. \$2 per doz.

Golden Queen. Yellow, soft, juicy, sweet fruit. Resembles Cuthbert in form and flavor, and therefore is an excellent dessert variety.

WHITE GRAPE CURRENT.

Large, beautiful white berry; bunches short; quality excellent. A very pleasant Currant to eat off the bush, as it is less acid than the others.

BLACK-CAP RASPBERRIES.

These ripen earlier than the red kinds, and follow strawberries.

Souhegan. Fruit large and handsome; plant a strong grower and hardy. Ripens early.

Ohio. Of good quality; ripens in midseason.

Gregg. One of the largest of the black-cap family fruit large, black with a slight bloom; moderately juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens late and evenly.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY.

Very large, pointed, deep red berries of delicious flavor. This beautiful variety should be planted largely. Ripens midseason to late.



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

A valuable new variety; large, very early and productive; desirable as a market berry.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Being easy to grow, Blackberries are a valuable fruit for home use. As they ripen from early July to the middle of August, they complete the season of small fruits until the peaches begin to ripen. To avoid too strong a growth and straggling habit, the ends of the shoots may be cut off at three feet in midsummer. Plant 6 x 2 feet.

Erie. For description, see under cut.

Lucretia Dewberry. Large, coreless, juicy, sweet fruit, most delicious for the table. Ripens before all the others. A running Blackberry that can be trained to a trellis.

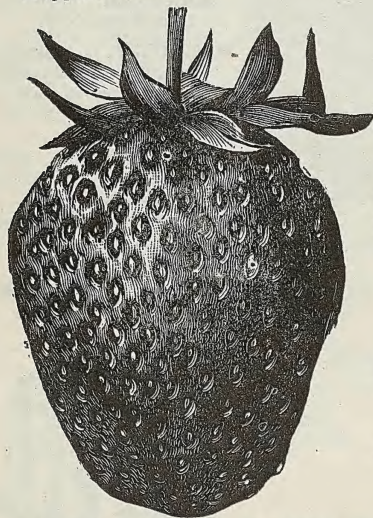
Early Harvest. Of medium size; good quality and prolific; very early. It is firm, and therefore a good shipper.

Early Cluster. Medium-sized fruit; bush of moderate growth and hardy.

Agawam. A large berry of excellent flavor. Hardy and productive.

Snyder. Berries of medium size, nearly globular, of good flavor; very hardy.

Minnewaski. Of medium size, juicy, sweet; ripens after Snyder.



PARKER EARLE STRAWBERRY.

Uniformly large; conical, with a neck; glossy crimson; flesh firm, of good quality. The plant is of robust habit.

STRAWBERRIES.

Prices, \$1 per 100. In August and September, \$3 per 100.

Bubach. An excellent, large berry for home use; plant vigorous; early to medium.

Haverland. Thrives well on light soils; fruit large, long, conical. Early.

Sharpless. Very large, bright crimson; flesh moderately firm, and of pleasant flavor; plants hardy, vigorous and productive, continuing a long time in bearing.

Timbrell. A new variety of promise; large, symmetrical, dark crimson.

Greenville. Berry of large and uniform size, fine texture, sweet and delicious; plant vigorous and productive.

Parker Earle. For description, see under cut.



DOWNING EVERBEARING MULBERRY.

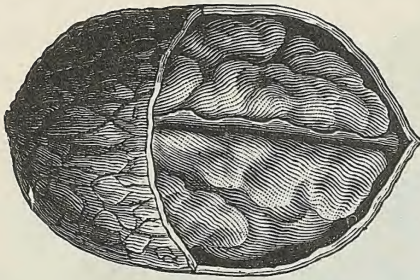
Large, black, sweet and pleasant fruit. A handsome shade tree.

MULBERRIES.

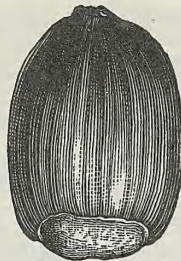
Price, 25 cts. to \$1.

Downing Everbearing. For description, see under cut.

New American. Fruit of the best flavor. Ripens from June to September.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

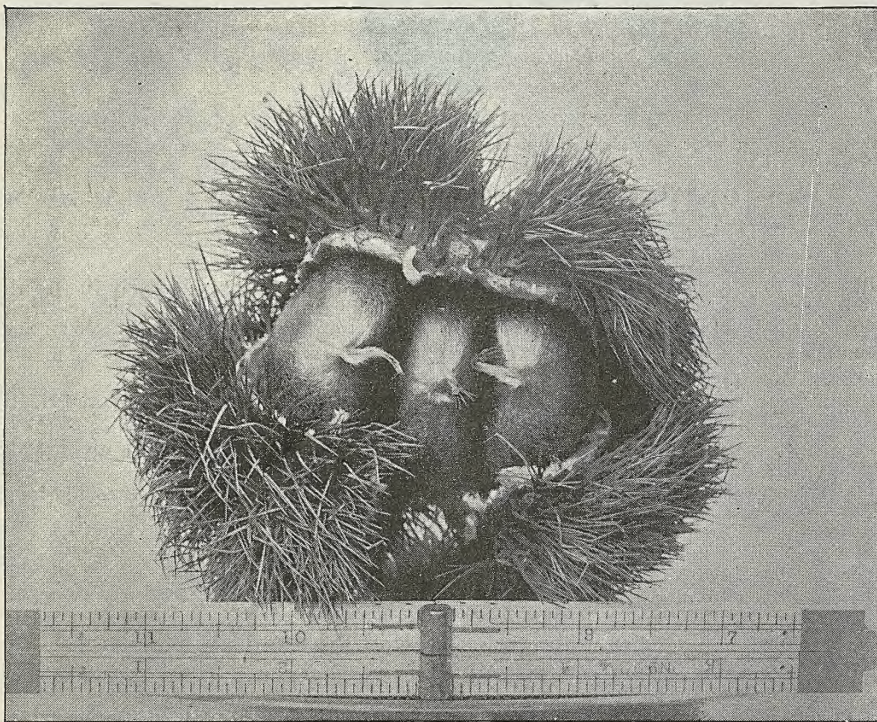
KENTISH COB
FILBERT.

JAPAN WALNUT.

NUT TREES.

See also pages 5 and 6.

CHESTNUT, American or Sweet. The well-known tree of our forests. Nuts small, sweet and of the best flavor. When grown as a park tree it is handsome, broad and of rapid growth. 7 to 8 feet, 75 cts.



PARAGON CHESTNUT.

A very large, new nut of good quality. Tree vigorous and an early bearer.

WALNUT, English (Madeira Nut). There are a number of productive trees on Long Island. Tree tender while young.

Præparturiens. A variety of the above, said to fruit early.

Japan. Similar to the English, but smaller. Tree vigorous and hardy. \$1.

Black. Nuts large, rough, black; kernel rich and oily.

BUTTERNUT. Nuts long, kernel of delicate flavor.

Paragon. For description, see under cut. 75 cts.

Numbo. A variety of the Spanish, of American origin; large, hardy and productive. 50 cts.

Japan Mammoth. A dwarf, shrubby tree, with narrow, dark leaves; fruit very large and excellent. The tree bears when a few feet high, soon after planting. 50c. to \$1.

FILBERT or HAZEL NUT, Kentish Cob. The large English variety. It grows and fruits well here. 25c. ea.

American. Our native Hazel Nut.

HICKORY, Shell-Bark. Shell thin, meat of good flavor. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

Mocker-Nut. The common native Hickory.

Pig Nut and Bitter Nut are two species of poor quality.

GARDEN PLANTS.

ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal. 1 year old, 75 cts. per 100; 2 years old, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

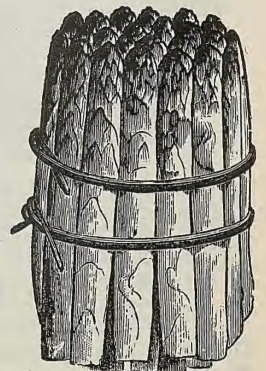
RHUBARB, Linnæus. Early, tender and very large; rapid-growing, juicy and possessing a rich flavor. 25 cts. each; smaller roots, 15 cts.

HOPS. 15 cts. each.

SAGE, Broad-leaved. The tender leaves and tops of this plant are used in sausage, in stuffing, and in sauces. 25 cts.

THYME, Golden Variegated. 25 cts. each.

HORSERADISH. A few roots will give a supply of this fine relish. 10 cts. each.



ASPARAGUS.

INDEX.

Deciduous Trees.		Page			Page			Page
Alder	4		Spruce	18	Wax Myrtle	20	Foxglove	35
Amelanchier	12		Thuya	15	Waxberry	23	Gaillardia	34
Apple, Double-flowering	4		Yew	18	Wayfaring Tree	24	Grape Hyacinth	33
Crab	4				Weigela	25	Helenium	34
Ash	4		Flowering Shrubs.		Witch Hazel	25	Helianthus	34
Beech	4, 5		Acacia	19	Xanthoceras	25	Heuchera	34
Birch	5		Almond	19			Hollyhock	34
Catalpa	5		Althæa	19, 20	Broad-leaved Evergreen		Hypericum	34
Cercidiphyllum	5		Aralia	22	Trees and Shrubs.		Iris	34, 35
Cherry, Flowering	5		Azalea	19, 20	Andromeda	25	Kniphofia	35
Chestnut	5, 48		Baccharis	22	Azalea	25	Knot-weed	35
Cypress	5		Bayberry	20	Bearberry	25	Larkspur	35
Dogwood	5		Berry	20	Berry	25, 26	Lily-of-the-Valley	34
Elm	5, 6		Button Bush	20	Box	26	Lupin	35
Euonymus	6		Calycanthus	22	Cotoneaster	26	Milk-weed	35
Ginkgo	6		Ceanothus	22	Daphne	26	Monarda	33
Halesia	6		Cercis	22	Euonymus	26	Myosotis	34
Hickory	6		Chionanthus	22	Hawthorn	26	Pæony	35
Hop-tree	6		Clerodendron	20	Heath	26	Phlox	35
Hornbeam	6		Clethra	21	Holly	26	Pink	35
Horse Chestnut	6		Corchorus	21	Laurel	26	Platycodon	35
Judas	6		Currant, Missouri Fl'wer'g.	21	Magnolia	27	Polygonum	35
Kentucky Coffee Tree	6		Daphne	21	Mahonia	27	Poppy Mallow	35
Kœlreuteria	6		Desmodium	21	Myrtle	27	Pyrethrum	35
Larch	6		Deutzia	21	Osmanthus	27	Rudbeckia	36
Linden	6, 7		Dogwood	21	Rhododendron	27	Sedum	36
Liquidambar	7		Eleagnus	21	Yucca	27	Sneezewort	34
Liriodendron	14		Elder	21			Sunflower	34
Locust	7		Exochorda	21			Yucca	36
Maackia	7		Fate Tree	20	Hardy Vines.		Ornamental Grasses.	
Magnolia	7, 8		Forsythia	21	Akebia	28	Arundo	36
Maple	8, 9		Fringe	21, 22	Ampelopsis	29	Bamboo	36
Mountain Ash	9		Golden Bell	21	Aristolochia	29	Erianthus	36
Mulberry	9		Golden Chain	22	Bitter Sweet	28	Eulalia	36
Oak	9, 10, 13		Hercules' Club	22	Celastrus	28	Pampas Grass	36
Paulownia	10		Honeysuckle	22	Clematis	28		
Peach, Double-flowering	10		Horse Chestnut	22	Dolichos	28	Fruit and Nut Trees.	
Pepperidge	10		Hydrangea	22	Dutchman's Pipe	28	Apples	37-39
Persimmon	10		Itea	22	Euonymus	28	Apricots	44
Phellodendron	10		Judas Tree	22	Honeysuckle	28, 29	Blackberries	47
Plane Tree	10		Kerria	21, 23	Ivy	29	Butternut	48
Plum	10		Laburnum	22	Jessamine	29	Cherries	43
Poplar	11, 13		Leatherwood	22	Periploca	29	Chestnut	5, 48
Pterocarya	12		Lilac	22	Silk Vine	29	Crab Apples	39
Sassafras	12		Magnolia	22, 23	Trumpet Creeper	29	Currants	46
Shad Bush	12		Maple, Japan	22	Virginia Creeper	29	Filbert, or Hazelnut	48
Snowdrop, or Silver-Bell	12		Marsh Elder	22	Wistaria	29	Gooseberries	45
Tree	6		Mezereon Pink	21			Grapes	45
Sophora	12		Mock Orange	24	Hardy Herbaceous Flowers.		Hickory	6, 48
Sour Gum	10		New Jersey Tea	22	Anemone	33	Mulberries	47
Styrax	12		Oleaster	21	Aquilegia	34	Peaches	40
Sumach	12		Pearl Bush	21	Asclepias	35	Pears	41
Thorn	12, 13		Privet	23	Aster	33	Persimmon	42
Tulip Tree	14		Pyrus	23	Baptisia	33	Plums	42
Walnut	13, 48		Quince, Japan	23	Bee Balm	33	Quinces	44
Willow	13, 14		Rhodotypus	23	Blue Bell	33	Raspberries	46
Yellow-Wood	14		Rhus	21	Cactus	34	Strawberries	47
			Rose of Sharon	19	Callirhoë	35	Walnut	13, 48
			Sea Buckthorn	23	Campanula	34	Garden Plants.	
			Siberian Pea Tree	23	Canterbury Bells	34	Asparagus	48
			Snowball	23	Centaurea	34	Hops	48
			Snowberry	23	Chinese Bell-flower	35	Horse-radish	48
			Spiræa	23, 24	Columbine	35	Rhubarb	48
			Staphylea	24	Cone Flower	36	Sage	48
			Sumach	24	Coreopsis	34	Thyme	48
			Sweet Pepper Bush	21	Day Lily	34	Roses	30-32
			Sweet-scented Shrub	20	Delphinium	35	TERMS, ANNOUNCEMENTS	1, 2
			Symphoricarpus	24	False Indigo	33	PLANTING A TREE	2d cover
			Syringa	24	Flame-flower	35	MOVING LARGE TREES	2, 3
			Tamarix	24	Forget-me-not	34		
			Viburnum	24				

No. 34.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

State of New York, Department of Agriculture.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the stock in the nursery of Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, county of Nassau, state of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or San José scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Dated August 10, 1898, Albany, N. Y.

C. A. WIETING, Commissioner of Agriculture.



AVENUE OF NORWAY MAPLES,
Between Hempstead and Garden City, planted by Isaac Hicks & Son.



GROUP TO SCREEN KITCHEN, LAUNDRY YARD, STABLE AND STABLE YARD,
Consisting of large Linden and Maple moved by Hick's Patent Tree Mover, and shrubs of Wiegela, Golden Bell and Rugosa Rose, and Judas Trees. Japan Ivy on chimneys.

The following Catalogues will be mailed on application:

NO. 1. Trees for Long Island. Descriptive list of the best varieties of lawn and street trees, evergreens, shrubs, roses, vines, hardy flowers and fruits.

NO. 2. Fruits for Long Island. Tested list of various fruits.

NO. 3. Street Trees for City and Country. Discussion of species of trees adapted to New York city and its suburbs.

NO. 4. Hicks' Tree Movers. Description and photographs of the results of transplanting large trees, with tree movers patented by Edward Hicks and Henry Hicks, Oct. 4, 1898.